New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV.....NO. 1176. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 25, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

New-York Daily Times.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of the Star of the West.

$626,208 on Freight.

AFFAIRS OF PAGE, BACON & CO.

SAN FRANCISCO CITY ELECTIONS.

More about the Walker and Kinney Expeditions.

CALIFORNIA MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

THE MARKETS.

The steamship *Star of the West*, of the Nicaragua line, THOMAS MINER, commander, with 800 passengers and $626,000 in specie on freight to C. MORGAN, Esq., arrived last evening.

The steamer *Star of the West* arrived outward at Punta Arenas on the morning of the 16th inst., connecting with the steamship *Pacific*, Capt. E. WAKEMAN, which left San Francisco on the 28th at 2 P. M., with 800 passengers for New-York and New-Orleans.

The U. S. mail steamer *John L. Stevens*, left San Francisco the same day with passengers for the Atlantic per the Panama route.

The San Juan River is [illegible] excellent boating condition, and hereafter (a new feature in this route) the passengers will proceed from the steamships direct to the Lake steamers, without changing at the rapids of Machuca and Castillo, thus avoiding any delay at those places.

The *Star of the West* left Punta Arenas on the afternoon of the 16th, and arrived yesterday at 1 P. M. off Sandy Hook, but owing to a dense fog was unable to come in—7 days and 20 hours.

Left in port at San Juan del Norte H. B. M. steam-frigate *Buzzard* and French steam-frigate *Adheron*, awaiting the arrival of the KINNEY expedition; H. B. M. West India steamship *Teviot*, to sail next day for Aspinwall. U. S. sloop-of-war *St. Marys* left San Juan del Sur on the 7th, bound to Realejo. All well on board.

We are especially indebted to the Purser of the *Star of the West* and to the Pacific Express for late California papers, received in advance of all the other Companies.

Specie List per Steamer Star of the West.

Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co., N. Y.	$150,000	A. Van Valkenburg & Co., N. Y.	[illegible]
J. A. Bowen, N. Y.	[illegible]	Chas. Morgan, Esq., N. Y.	[illegible]
Bank of America, N. Y.	[illegible]	Wells & Provost, N. Y.	[illegible]
Beer Polhemus & Co., N. Y.	[illegible]	[illegible] & Co., N. Y.	[illegible]
W. Seligman & Co., N. Y.	[illegible]	[illegible] Bros. & Co., N. Y.	[illegible]
Winer & Fargo, N. Y.	[illegible]	Drexel & Co., Philadelphia	[illegible]
R. Kelly & Co., N. Y.	[illegible]	Hecht & Preston, Baltimore	[illegible]
Total			$626,[illegible]

CALIFORNIA.

Summary of the Fortnight's News.

The past fortnight has been characterized by no very important events. The weather throughout the State has maintained that evenness and salubrity which has always placed California far in advance of her sister States in that respect. Accounts from the interior give glowing descriptions of the beauty of the country and of the general prosperity of the various branches of industry.

The case of the mutinous seamen on board the clipper ship *John Land* was brought before the U. S. District Court on the 15th inst. The crew, who were indicted for mutiny, were discharged, on the ground that, after Capt. PERCIVAL had once resigned the command of his ship, the contract between him and the crew ceased. The claim of the master and crew of the *D. M. Hall* is yet under adjudication, and will probably not be soon decided. The *John Land* was libeled immediately on her arrival from Tahiti. She entered this port on the 13th inst.

In the political world of San Francisco all has been astir. Under the new charter, the election for city officers took place on the 28th inst. The issues, it was generally understood, were to be between the Know-Nothings, or American Party, and the Anti-Know-Nothings, comprising the foreign born population of the city and the entire strength of the two wings of the old Democratic party. The latter held a convention on the evening of the 24th, when the following nominations were made: For Mayor, James Van Ness; Comptroller, A. J. Moulder; City Surveyor, J. J. Hoff; City Attorney, C. D. Judah; City Treasurer, Wm. McKibben; Tax Collector, W. G. Ross; City Marshal, Major Thomas Glenn; Harbor Master, John B. Schaffer; Clerk of Superior Court, H. J. Labatt. The nominations of the Know-Nothings were made May 25, and were as follows: For Mayor, S. P. Webb; Comptroller, Wm. Sherman; Surveyor, George Ryder; Attorney, Bailie Peyton; Treasurer, David S. Turner; Tax Collector, Edward Battues; Harbor Master, George Garwood; City Marshal, Hampton North; Clerk of Superior Court, J. B. McMinn. Numerous public demonstrations were made on the Democratic side from the day of their nominations up to that of the election, and probably more excitement, in a quiet way, was rife pending the struggle than during any other municipal election since the organization of the city Government of San Francisco. It was generally regarded as a test struggle between the foreign and native born citizens, and as such the result was looked forward to with an intensity of interest seldom equaled.

The election took place on the 28th May, and on the 30th the following result was known throughout the city:

Mayor—James Van Ness, Dem., 65 majority.
Treasurer—Wm. McKibben, Dem., 104 maj.
Comptroller—Andrew J. Moulder, Dem., 185 maj.
Tax Collector—Edw. T. Battues, K.N., 503 maj.
Harbor Master—Geo. B. Schaffer, Dem., 141 maj.
City Marshal—Hampton North, K. N., 3 maj.
Clerk Superior Court—J. B. McMinn, K. N., 217 majority.
City Attorney—Bailie Peyton, K. N., 54 maj.
Surveyor—J. J. Hoff, Dem., 314 maj.

For Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen, the following candidates were elected:

COMMON COUNCIL.—*Aldermen*—First Ward, Chas. H. Corser, Dem.; Second Ward, Joseph Hopkins, Dem.; Third Ward, C. W. Hathaway, K. N.; Fourth Ward, J. W. Brittan, K. N.; Fifth Ward, J. M. Tewksbury, K. N.; Sixth Ward, R. W. Slocum, Dem.; Seventh Ward, R. Rankin, K. N.; Eighth Ward, Wm. Greene, Dem. *Assistant Aldermen*.—First Ward, Chas. Wilson, Dem.; Second Ward, R. J. Tobin, Dem.; Third Ward, E. P. Peckham, K. N.; Fourth Ward, H. J. Wells, K. N.; Fifth Ward, C. J. Bartlett, K. N.; Sixth Ward, J. Van De Water, Dem.; Seventh Ward, W. H. Dow, K. N.; Eighth Ward, J. B. Bodeman, Dem.

Our latest dates from Tahiti are to April 1. There is nothing of importance from the islands.

New gold placers have been opened in Siskiyou County, affording a field for thousands of laborers.

Our markets are filled with delicious fruit, the product of the gardens around San Francisco, and showing to what an extent all the delicacies of the orchard and garden may be produced under the genial influence of a California climate.

During eight days, counting from May 8, 40,302.77 ounces gold were deposited at the U. S. Branch Mint in this city, valued at about a million of dollars.

The steamer *Senator* sunk at Broadway wharf on the morning of the 5th of May, owing to some leaky seams in her bends. She was pumped out the next day, repaired and placed again on the route.

The reported defalcation of ANGUS FRIERSON, in December last, is correct; his deficits amount to about $137,000. Mr. FRIERSON was formerly financial manager of WELLS, FARGO & Co's Banking and Express establishment in Sacramento.

Since our last semi-weekly summary the following vessels have arrived from the Eastern States: ship *Herald of the Morning*, May 16, 98 days from New-York; ship *Metropolitan*, May 21, 1[illegible] days from New-York; ship *Adelaide*, May 21, 114 days from New-York.

The gold mines of "San Francisco del Oro," about 80 leagues back of Acapulco, are [illegible] some attention from the speculative portion of our community.

A cargo of terrapin (some weighing nearly a quarter of a ton,) has lately arrived in this city. They are from the Galapagos Islands.

The gambling law went into operation on the 17th of May, when all the gambling saloons in the State were shut up forever.

A sail boat was capsized on the 17th of May in the harbor, and a man named H. J. MULLEN, cook of the U. S. cutter *Ewing*, was drowned. His body was found floating near Mare Island a few days after, and was decently interred.

The schooner *Julius Pringle* arrived in this harbor on the 17th inst. in fifty days from San Juan del Sur. She now returns from her unsuccessful voyage to the Cocos Islands, which expedition was organized some months since for gold digging purposes.

The great nugget of gold which has been on exhibition at the banking institution of JAMES KING, of William, has been smelted down, and nets the owner $6,823 [illegible].

In theatricals there has been no remarkable change in this city. Since the grand explosion among the Opera troupe at the Metropolitan, that theatre has been occupied by the ROUSSET sisters and Miss DAVENPORT, who has appeared in two or three leading parts. At the American, the usual excellent stock company has been playing to good houses, and "Midsummer Night's Dream" has been brought on a scale of grace and splendor. The Italian Opera Troupe have opened the old Union Theatre on their own account, giving triweekly representations to fashionable audiences. The San Francisco Minstrels, after a short sojourn in the mines, have returned and have renewed their laughable performances.

The ship *Charlotte* took fire from spontaneous combustion in her cargo of coal on the 18th instant, and it was found necessary to scuttle her to save the ship. The cargo was not damaged.

A shocking murder has been committed at Contra Costa, the perpetrators of which have not yet been apprehended. Mr. J. P. GILMORE, residing about eight miles from Oakland, was the victim.

Madame ANNA BISHOP and BOCHSA are giving concerts in the mines.

Snow is yet lying several feet in depth on the Sierra Nevada Mountains.

A fight between two men named FRANCISCO CRUCHANA and CHAS. LAMBERT took place on the Pulgas Ranch, near San Francisco, on the 21st instant, in which the former was instantly killed.

An Irishman, named EDWARD DUNN, attempted to commit suicide on the night of the 21st by cutting his throat with a penknife. He was saved by careful attention and carried to the Marine Hospital.

After several weeks' discussion the Board of County Supervisors have decided to purchase the lot and building situated at the corner of Greenwich and Jones streets, for a County Hospital. An appropriation of $24,000 has been made for the purchase. The State having resigned all interest in the old State Marine Hospital, all the county and city indigent sick will henceforth be at the expense of the county and the above provision has been made for their accommodation. The number is now 150.

The sentence of death pronounced upon JOHN BLAKE for murder has been commuted by Gov. BIGLER to one year's imprisonment in the State Prison. He was to have been hung on the 25th of May.

The San Francisco papers contain intelligence from both China and Australia, but our advices received lately by way of Europe were of a later date.

Meeting of Page, Bacon & Co.'s Creditors.

From the Times and Transcript, June 1.

Yesterday, at 3 o'clock P. M., the creditors of PAGE, BACON & Co., assembled at their Banking House, on the corner of Clay and Battery streets, pursuant to a call of a Committee appointed at the meeting at the Exchange on Friday last. About one hundred and fifty were present. Mr. BURR, formerly of BURR, MACOON & Co., was called to the chair, and Mr. HART, one of the Committee, reported to the meeting the action of the Committee, who stated that in discharge of their duty they had investigated into the assets, and the bond, and believe the bondholders could not be held responsible, therefore they had spoken to Mr. PAGE in regard to his securing the creditors, to which he had expressed his perfect willingness, but to assure matters, they had addressed him the following note:

SAN FRANCISCO, May 28, 1855.

MESSRS. PAGE, BACON & Co., SAN FRANCISCO:

GENTLEMEN: As a meeting of the creditors of the House of PAGE, BACON & Co., is to take place on Tuesday next, the Committee appointed at a meeting of the holders of the time certificates of the house on Thursday last beg a reply to the following questions, viz.:

In the event of the attaching creditors agreeing to relinquish any legal rights acquired by them under their attachments, and the holders of time certificates agreeing to release any claim they may have on the obligors of the bond, will Mr. DANIEL D. PAGE execute in favor of the creditors of the house in California a mortgage upon his property in St. Louis, sufficient to secure to those creditors the payment of their several demands, with such interest, and at such period as may be agreed upon?

The assets now in the hands of the Trustees to be converted into cash under the direction of such person or persons as the House of PAGE, BACON & Co., and the creditors may appoint for such purpose, and the proceeds to be divided among the creditors in payment of their demands.

The Committee also suggest that Messrs. PAGE, BACON & Co., would favor the Committee with a statement of the affairs of the house, showing its present liabilities, and the assets available for the payment of its debts.

The meeting of the Creditors taking place to-morrow, it would be advisable, if practicable, that such statement should be furnished the Committee, either to-day, or before 12 o'clock, to-morrow.

As the Committee intend calling a meeting to-morrow of all the Creditors of PAGE, BACON & Co., it would be desirable to be informed of the exact state of the proposition of HENRY D. BACON, as it effects the indebtedness of the house of PAGE & BACON to the California house.

We remain gentlemen, your obedient servants,

WM. HART, Chairman, WM. B. BOURN,
THOS. H. SMILEY, D. HARDIN,
J. R. ROLLINSON, J. P. TREDWELL.

To which Mr. PAGE sent the following reply:

SAN FRANCISCO, May 28, 1855.

Messrs. Hart, Bourn, Smiley, Hardy, Rollinson and Tredwell, Committee, &c.

GENTLEMEN—Your communication of the 26th inst., addressed to PAGE, BACON & Co., was received this morning, and inasmuch as your inquiries relate chiefly to propositions addressed to me individually, I proceed to reply thereto, as well on my own behalf as on the part of the house. But before answering your inquiries specifically, I avail myself of this occasion to say, that I have thus far abstained from noticing the violent assaults made by certain newspapers upon my conduct and motives, not because I was afraid to meet and discuss such issues, but simply from a reluctance to engage in a newspaper controversy at a period when I have more important matters to occupy my time and thoughts. At my period of life, and especially when overwhelmed with anxiety and business cares, I feel a natural reluctance to engage in angry disputes with any one; and however grossly I may be misrepresented, if any past conduct through a long and active life, is not a sufficient defence against such assaults, any mere words of mine would fail of their purpose; but I may be permitted to say that until now I am not aware that my conduct or motives were ever questioned, and I think those with whom I have transacted business for more than thirty years, and among whom I have passed the best part of my life, will be slow to believe that I merit the opprobrious epithets which have been so profusely heaped upon me. For the first time in my life, it has recently been my misfortune, and that of the two houses with which I was connected, not to be able to meet our engagements punctually. Errors of judgment have doubtless contributed to this result, which has proved a great calamity, not only to ourselves but others. It is, however, some consolation to know that throughout these difficulties, I have had no other than an honest desire to do the most ample justice to all our creditors. With this view, we paid out, on our last suspension, every dollar remaining in our vaults; and inasmuch as certain gentlemen had signed a bond, whereby it was believed they had made themselves responsible for our time certificates, we transferred to two of their number, in trust, all our property and effects in California, as an indemnity against such liability. We believed at the time that this was an ample security, but were soon informed by the parties interested that it was not deemed sufficient, and further security was requested, to which I assented on condition that certain changes should be made in the trust fund, which, in my judgment, would render it more speedily available for the payment of the certificates. These conditions were not complied with, and, in the meantime, I was informed that serious doubts existed as to the liability of the obligors on the bond. Under these circumstances I have declined to give further security, and thereby to encumber my estate, so as in a great measure to render it unavailable for the present for the payment of debts to which my name I intend to apply every dollar of it, if necessary. It is for the public to decide whether my conduct, under these circumstances, has been justifiable or not.

I trust, however, the inquiries contained in your letter and my response to them may lead to some arrangement which will be mutually satisfactory to all concerned, and I proceed now to answer them.

To the first I reply, that if the attaching creditors will release their attachments and stay all further legal proceedings, and if the holders of time certificates will release the obligors in the bond from all liability, real or supposed, and if the assets now in the hands of the trustees can now be placed in the hands of three persons to be mutually agreed upon by the house of PAGE, BACON & Co. and its creditors in California, with power in the new trustees to dispose of such assets for the best price, payable in any indebtedness of the house, or, if sold for cash, then the proceeds to be divided pro rata amongst all the creditors; upon these conditions I will execute a mortgage, or deed of trust, upon the property known as the "Martin Koontz" tract, near St. Louis, conditioned for the payment, at the expiration of one year of all the debts which the house of PAGE, BACON & Co. shall then owe, with interest in the meantime at the rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum, reserving, however, to myself the right, in the meantime, to sell or mortgage said tract, or any part of it, with the consent of one or more of the trustees to be named in said deed, and paying over to said trustees the entire proceeds of such sale or mortgage for the purpose of the trust. In my judgment the assets in California and the tract of land will be amply sufficient to pay the entire indebtedness of the house. Some fears have been expressed that my private estate had already been mortgaged or otherwise encumbered, and I take this occasion to say, that if such be the fact, I have no knowledge of it, nor do I believe it is encumbered for a dollar. On my first visit to California, more than two years ago, I left with Mr. BACON a power of attorney, with a view to the compromise of certain law-suits then pending concerning certain lots in the city of St. Louis. I do not remember the terms of this paper, and it may have been a general authority to convey lands. But if so, he has in no manner intimated to me that he has ever acted under it, or that he intended to do so, and I have no reason to believe that he has attempted to encumber my [illegible] since my arrival here I have sent him no power of attorney, and the paper alluded to is the only one he has ever held of that character.

In accordance with that request, I hand you herewith a general statement of the liabilities and assets of the house of PAGE, BACON & Co., made up with as much accuracy as was practicable on so short a notice.

You inquire also what effect the proposition submitted by Mr. BACON to the creditors of PAGE & BACON, will probably have on the indebtedness of that firm to the house of PAGE, BACON & Co. By the last steamer I received no advices from Mr. BACON, and have no knowledge of what transpired at the meeting, except what I have derived from the newspapers. But if his proposition has been carried into effect, (of which I have no doubt,) the debt due at St. Louis will have been fully liquidated, and from my knowledge of the assets of PAGE & BACON, I am thoroughly convinced that house will have the means to pay all its debts, including the debt of PAGE, BACON & Co., without the aid of my private estate. But I here renew the pledge which I made at the meeting, on the 24th of February, to wit: that every dollar of my private estate shall be applied, if necessary, to the payment of debts, including therein all debts due from the house of PAGE, BACON & Co., in California or elsewhere. I trust that whether in prosperity or adversity, I am incapable of an unworthy artifice to shield any portion of my estate from the just demands of creditors. I have not lived to my advanced age, without reproach, that I may die at last with the stain of fraud upon my reputation.

I shall be ready, at any time, to confer with a Committee, if one shall be appointed, touching the foregoing proposition, and as I desire to return home as early as practicable, I trust that whatever is to be done, may be done as speedily as possible. Respectfully yours,

DANIEL D. PAGE.

STATEMENT OF MR. PAGE.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 28, 1855.

LIABILITIES.

Time drafts, first installment	$ 76,040 [illegible]
Time drafts, second installment	106,165 65
Time drafts, third installment	131,470 [illegible]
Time drafts, fourth installment	101,744 [illegible]
	$415,4[illegible]
Due depositors	433,5[illegible]
Total	$848,[illegible]

ASSETS.

Bills receivable in cash, &c.	$ [illegible]
Parrott & Nagles, as per their receipts	[illegible]
Cash in hands of Sheriff at Sacramento	42,730 00
In hands of Sheriff and under attachment in Sonora	[illegible]
Due at the East	[illegible]
Due at Honolulu	45,[illegible] 70
Real Estate in California	200,000 00
Total	$1,[illegible]
	797,[illegible]
Less drafts, unprovided for	286,346 [illegible]
Surplus assets	511,371 [illegible]

In regard to the attaching creditors, Mr. HART said, that representing as he did a large number, he could assure the meeting that they were willing to stay proceedings. A bystander then asked, what assurance did they have that the property of Mr. PAGE was not already mortgaged? To which reply was made by Mr. TREADWELL: None except Mr. PAGE's statement. Mr. HART had previously remarked that Mr. PAGE was never aware of any mortgage being in existence. Mr. P. had given a power of attorney to Mr. BACON over some real estate, on account of some lawsuits in reference to land; but had no intimation of the tract he had offered as security being mortgaged. Mr. ROLLINSON informed the meeting that Messrs. NAGLEE and PARROTT were willing to surrender their trust into the hands of new trustees, provided they were relieved from the responsibility. In answer to an inquiry from Mr. H. C. CLARKE, Mr. HART stated that it was the opinion of many of the legal profession that the bondsmen were not liable for the debts of P. B. & Co., and it would relieve the courts and the creditors of suits if the attachments would be released. The report of the Committee was accepted.

It was then stated that in addition to the security offered by Mr. PAGE, Mr. C. K. GARRISON tendered $400,000 worth of property, located in and about this city, as additional security to creditors, and wished a committee of two appointed to value the same, one from the meeting, the other from himself. During the explanation and discussion of this matter, Mr. DOYLE, of the *Price Current*, took occasion to endeavor to investigate into the statements, and the tender of the security made, but was interrupted. He made particular mention of the fact that no explanation had been given in regard to the exchange sold since the resumption, which had been protested in New-York and elsewhere. Mr. ROLLINSON, on ascertaining that Mr. DOYLE was a creditor to a small amount, offered to satisfy that gentleman's claim, which Mr. DOYLE, with becoming spirit, refused to accept, stating that all he wanted was simple justice to all, but more particularly to the creditors; and he desired a fair statement and some explanations in regard to the matters he had mentioned, and the exact quality of Mr. PAGE's security, neither of which matters were further spoken of. On motion of Mr. SCLOVER, the time certificate holders accepted the proposition of Messrs. PAGE and GARRISON, and on motion of the same gentleman, a committee of four, consisting of Messrs. SMILEY, CLARK, ROLLINSON and HART, were chosen by the meeting for the purpose of conferring with the attaching creditors, and to arrange, if possible, that they should accept the proposition of a transfer of a trust, and Messrs. PAGE and GARRISON's offered security. The meeting then adjourned, to assemble to-day at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Exchange, to receive the report of the above committee, and it was particularly requested that the attention of every creditor of the house should be called to the meeting, with a view of obtaining the presence of the entire number to-day.

The Kinney Expedition—Probable Affiliation of Walker and Kinney—Letter from Head-quarters.

From the Alta California.

By the kindness of Col. HIRAM PEARSONS, we have obtained the following letter written to him by Col. KINNEY, and received by the *John L. Stephens*, from which it would appear that the original idea of landing at Blewfields has been abandoned, and consequently that the plan of colonising the Mosquito Territory with Americans has been given up, at least for the present. From the intentions expressed by Col. KINNEY in his letter, it is evident that the WALKER forces from San Francisco, and the KINNEY immigrants from New-York, will meet about the centre of Nicaragua, and the results of their junction can hardly be doubted, as far as the permanent location of an American colony is concerned. The mines referred to in the letter are those in the districts of Segovia and Chontales, on the foot hills of the Cordillera, rising eastward from the Lakes Managua and Nicaragua. They have long been celebrated for their productiveness. Nearly all the silver ore extracted from these mines contains more or less gold, which is now separated in a rude method by smelting.

It is not generally known that WALKER enters Nicaragua by the express invitation of CASTILLON, the Democratic candidate for President, and still waging war against the servile or legitimate party, ruled by the chiefs of the late President CHAMORRO. A formal contract with the seals of State, and signatures of the constitutional authorities attached, was procured by a citizen of San Francisco more than six months since, at the suggestion of CASTILLON himself, and forwarded to WALKER; and upon this contract he is now acting. It grants WALKER and the party forming the *first expedition*, to aid the Democratic party, 72,000 acres of territory, to be chosen from any public lands in Nicaragua, "to them, their heirs, associates and assigns forever."

Should the Castillon party prove successful, WALKER & Co. have an immense tract of country in the garden of the world, and here, in connection with KINNEY, who is purchasing lands on the eastern side of Lake Nicaragua, a flourishing American colony may in time spring up, and perhaps prove the nucleus about which the entire country will gradually become settled by Americans, and pass into American hands. No foreign invasion could more effectually ravage and destroy Nicaragua than the barbarous warfare which has desolated the country for the last twelve months. Grenada, the most beautiful city of Central America, situated on Lake Nicaragua, is in ruins, Masaya half destroyed, Leon, Rivas, and Chinandega depopulated; the crops throughout the land going to waste for want of laborers, and all commerce destroyed, or scared into inactivity. Here, then, appears to be a promising field for Yankee enterprise, while the direct solicitation of the ruling powers brings the "*Americanos del Norte*" to their assistance. All the products of Cuba thrive in Nicaragua, and many which are not cultivated in the former place. One thing is evident, that a powerful movement is going forward towards Central America from both sides of the United States. What these expeditions—commercial, belligerent, mineralogical, and colonial will amount to, time must determine. The following is the letter referred to:

NEW-YORK, April 20, 1855.

MY DEAR COLONEL: I have omitted writing to you until now, because I did not know what my moves would be. I have at last arranged to start on the 7th of May, on the steamship *United States*. I have chartered her to take my companions and friends to San Juan, where I shall remain for a short time. I have purchased, in company with our United States Consul, Mr. FABENS, a large tract of country situated on the Nicaragua Lake, on which there is some very valuable gold, silver and coal mines.

I think, Colonel, that when Central America is settled up by good American citizens, and a firm Government established, it will be one of the most productive and rich countries in the world.

Now, my dear Colonel, you were so liberal with me when here, to let me have an interest with you in your California operations, that I feel it a duty to offer you, on the same liberal terms, an interest with me in my Central American enterprise. There can be no loss, and there may be a very great gain. My enterprise is a large one, and I have every confidence of my success.

If you can spare the time, come down and meet me at Virgin Bay or at San Juan del Sur. I should like much to see you, and make your visit profitable to you. I saw Mr. WHITCOMB to-day; he inquired particularly after you. Write me at San Juan and Virgin Bay, and believe me Your sincere and devoted friend,

H. L. KINNEY.

OREGON.

We have Oregon papers to the 26th of May. The papers are crowded with political disquisitions and violent partisan abuse. In fact, they contain nothing else. The General Election takes place throughout the Territory on the first Monday in June, at which time a delegate is to be elected to Congress, and members of the Legislature and other County officers to be chosen. Gen. GAINES, the Whig and Know-Nothing candidate, and Gen. LANE, the Democratic candidate, have been stumping the Territory for a month past. At a meeting in Dallas, Polk County, they got so excited that LANE called GAINES a liar, whereupon a fight took place upon the stand in presence of an interested and excited audience. The belligerent candidates were separated just in time to prevent a free fight between their friends all around. They continued their canvass together afterwards notwithstanding, and were to address the people of Portland on the 26th. To judge by the fury of the Oregon papers, one would suppose that upon the result of the political campaign there depended the destinies of the world.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

More Lynching—Two Men Killed.

A terrible tragedy was enacted at the village of Lexington or Monte, twelve miles from Los Angeles, on the 13th ult. The particulars, as derived from the local papers, and from other sources, are as follows: On the 9th ult. a man named WM. PAINE swore to an affidavit before Justice CUNNINGHAM, to the effect that one BROWN—a brother of DAVID BROWN, who was lynched at Los Angeles some three or four months ago—had organized a band of men for the purpose of robbing and killing; that he (PAINE) had been induced to join the band through fear, and that a portion of the gang was, at the time of making the affidavit, at Turner's Pass, in the neighborhood of the Tejon.

The people of Lexington were very much excited upon hearing this statement by PAINE, and immediately proceeded to Turner's Pass, where they arrested five men, WILLIAM WATSON, WILLIAM HAND, ADOLPHEUS E. MOORE, POLE WILKERSON, and a man named GARRETSON. These were taken to the Monte, where, on Saturday, the 12th inst. a Lynch trial was held, and it was resolved to hang all save GARRETSON, who was declared to be innocent of any crime. They were accordingly led out and the ropes placed about their necks, when another vote was taken, that to hang was reconsidered, and it was decided to turn them over to the civil authorities. The constable then took them in custody, and a number of the citizens formed a guard to insure their safe keeping. During the next night (Sunday) some six or eight men entered the building where the accused were confined, told them they could say their prayers, as they should be hung in ten minutes, and then proceeded to put their threat in execution. HAND and WILKERSON were first taken out, but, in the darkness of the night, HAND contrived to untie his arms and escape from his executioners. Some twelve or fourteen shots were fired at him, but he succeeded in avoiding pursuit, and on the next evening reached Los Angeles, claimed the protection of the law, and was locked up in jail. WILKERSON also managed to unloose the rope from about his neck, and escaped to parts unknown. MOORE was shot while in his bed. He had previously received a severe wound in the thigh, which rendered him helpless; and, after the escape of HAND and WILKERSON, one of the bystanders, named JOSE, a Mexican, came up to his bed, placed a pistol to his head, and literally blew his brains out. WATSON was also shot, although there were some evidences that an attempt had been made to hang him, his neck being considerably lacerated. In the morning his body was found riddled with balls.

Of course, the excitement consequent upon these events was very considerable, and an attempt was made to bring the perpetrators of these outrages to justice. Judge HAYES, of the District Court, had taken ineffectual measures to have the affair judicially investigated, and it is now pretty certain that they cannot be brought to a trial.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

News from the Sandwich Islands is to the 5th of May, but of no importance.

The correspondent of the San Francisco *Alta California* writing from Honolulu on that date says:

The House of Representatives has been in session about a month, and has been somewhat remarkable for expediting business. The most important act of the session was the new Tariff act, which has passed both Houses, and only waits the King's signature to become a law. It is to go into effect in twelve months from the date of its approval, "provided that it is not in violation of any treaty existing at the time." This means, provided that France, in the meantime, shall have made a new treaty with this Government; for under the French treaty as it at present stands, no duty can be imposed upon French goods higher than 5 per cent. *ad valorem*, and, of course, every other nation must be treated as well as "the most favored nation." Spirits, liquors, cordials, &c., *of the strength of proof*, are by this law to be taxed $3 per gallon, instead of $5, *as formerly*; wines over 18 and under 30 per cent., $1 per gallon; all other goods, wares, and merchandise, as per schedules C, D, and E, respectively, 15, 10, and 5 per cent. *ad valorem*.

The King's popularity with all classes continues. *His Majesty's policy shows thus far* that his was no idle boast that he intended to commence a *new era*. *I understand that he is highly displeased* with the majority of the representatives for defeating the wine bill, which was a favorite project with him while a member of the Upper House. Hints are given that His Majesty may, if matters legislative should go too wide of the mark, exercise his power under the constitution, and send the honorables home. "A consummation devoutly to be wished."

Our market is abundantly supplied with lumber of all qualities and descriptions, and buildings (frail ones, true,) are going up in all directions, giving things a business-like appearance.

San Francisco Markets—Semi-Monthly Commercial Summary.

From the Placer Times, June 1.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 30, 1855.

As a general characteristic of the fortnight's business, it may be remarked that languor has prevailed. Trade has been mostly confined to domestic products for exportation. Towards the close, perhaps FLOUR, WHEAT and OATS are scarcely so firm as at the commencement of the fortnight, but BARLEY is held at better figures, and an advance has been realized. To-day, very little has been done in any description of goods. The country demand is very light, and jobbers, in view of an approaching season of extreme apathy, have small occasion to replenish stocks.

Notwithstanding the favorable advices from Eastern and Foreign markets, our own market must continue to languish for some weeks or months to come. The country is at present amply supplied with every description of merchandise, and time must be allowed for its consumption before we can expect a rally.

Of East India goods there have been large accessions since the date of our last semi-monthly reference, and few articles of this class occupy as favorable a position in the market as they did a fortnight ago. Rice, Tea, Sugar, Coffee, &c., have come to hand, despite the advices of scarcity at the points of exportation. Refined Sugars have been well sustained, and being controlled have advanced in the face of a large stock, and an amount known to be on the way of at least 16,000 lbs. We cannot perceive, however, any likelihood that the present prices can be sustained, or that any article of groceries can further advance within the ensuing sixty days.

For some descriptions of Meat Provisions there is a better feeling, but transactions have been exceedingly limited. In money matters there is nothing of especial interest to note. City Securities are somewhat better, and for State bonds there is a moderate inquiry for remittance East. The difference in market value, including exchange, between this and New-York, makes them worth some 3 per cent. more than any other description of funds for remittance. As usual, loans are hard to effect on anything short of the best collaterals.

During the fortnight the arrivals from Atlantic ports have been clipper-ships *Herald of the Morning*, *Adelaide* and *Metropolitan*, from New-York; and *King Fisher*, from Boston. There were also from Manilla, schooner *Jane A. Falkenberg*; from Hong Kong, ships *Sting Ray* and *Race Hound*; from Chili, bark *Pescadore* and schooner *Charlotte*; from New-South Wales, bark *Francis Ellen*; from Honolulu, bark *Yankee*; from Glasgow, ship *John Fyfe*; from Mazatlan, brig *Cornelia*; and from coast ports, 60 vessels of various classes.

From the San Francisco Herald, June 1.

THURSDAY EVENING, May 31, 1855.

FLOUR—We quote to-day a tolerably active jobbing trade in comparison with most of the days of this week, but nothing of marked importance, save the auction sale held by Messrs. DE RO, BENDIXEN & Co., this morning. At this were sold 800 qr. sacks Happy Valley Mills at $8; 2,073 do. do. do. at $4 93½—all without guarantee. The jobbing trade sums up thus: 50 qr. Gallego at $13; 1,000 qr. sacks Magnolia Mills at $7; 2,000 do. domestic on private terms, for shipment, and 200 do. at $7, also for exportation; 250 sacks Oregon sold for $7; 250 do. Golden Gate at $7 50; 200 do. domestic at $7; 200 do. Chile at $7; 100 do. Ashley's Self-Rising at $10; 45 cases Buffalo Mills at $12 50.

MEAL—The market is dull and but few sales have been noted. 100 qr. sacks sold for $3 25 ♥ sack.

BRAN—150 sacks sold at 1½c.@1¾c.

WHEAT—The market seems unsteady. It has been very inactive, but still operations have been made at rates showing a decline on the former pretensions of holders. Still the mass of sellers decline offering at the reduced rates, assigning as a reason their belief that the coming harvest will not be a heavy one, and that after it is gathered and the new crop in the market, that rates will not rule, in view of the anticipated demand, any lower than they do at present. We quote sales of 300 sacks at $1 77½; 1,500 do. at $1 65; 150 and 50 do. at 1½c.

BARLEY—Has been exceedingly quiet to-day, much more so than it has been for some time past. Jobbing sales even of small lots have been remarkably few. 100 sacks and 50 do. sold at $1 25.

OATS—The market has been perfectly dead. We hear of no transactions whatever.

POTATOES—But few sales have been effected. The new crop being on the eve of arriving renders the market perfectly lifeless. 150 sacks sold for 34c., 200 do. at 60c.; and one lot of 2,000 lbs. New, at 1¼c.

SOAP—2,000 boxes Palo No. 1, sold in five lots, at from 7½c.@8c.

TEAS—50 cases Young Hyson sold at 40c., and 70 cases Blacks sold at 55c.

DRIED APPLES—250 half bbls., and 150 do. do. sold at from 9½c.@10c., ex *Kingfisher*.

SUGAR—455 bbls. Crushed and Powdered, at 11½c.@12c.

RICE—1,000 mats China No. 1, ex *Racehound*, sold at 6c.

BUTTER—275 firkins, of recent importations, sold at 22½c.@24c.

CASE GOODS—50 cases Brandy Peaches, in half-gallon jars, sold at $10; 160 cases and 1,200 do., in two lots, ex *Kathay* and *Harriet Hoxie*, sold on terms not made public.

PICKLES—27 cases Gherkins, in half-gallon jars, sold at $3 75.

MOLASSES AND SYRUP—300 half bbls. ex *Kathay*, sold on private terms.

SALT—27 cases, in 10 and 20 lb. bags, sold on terms not stated.

COAL—300 tons Anthracite, ex *Kingfisher*, sold on private terms.

HOPS—40 bales sold on private terms.

SPLIT PEAS—50 half bbls. sold at 7c.

GUNNIES—100 bales Gunny Bags sold last evening and to-day at 13c.; and 40 bales do., this evening at 12½c. cash.

NAILS—500 kegs, ex *Kathay*, sold at 5c.; and 250 do., ex do., on private terms.

CIGARS—6,000 No. 2 Manilla Cheroots sold at $15.

California Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED.

In San Francisco, on the 17th inst., by Rev. Dr. Scott, Dr. E. H. Pardee, formerly of Detroit, Mich., to Miss Mary Pardee, recently from Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio.

At Wood's Ferry, May 7, by J. H. Woods, Esq., Mr. George L. Calaway to Miss Amanda M. Church, both of Dry Creek.

In San Francisco, May 21, by Rev. Dr. Scott, Mr. W. B. Peake to Mrs. Sophia Lester.

In San Francisco, on the 29d inst., by Rev. S. Briarly, Mr. Hamilton J. May and Miss Helen J. Goodchild, both of San Francisco.

At San Jose Mission, May 23d, by Rev. John Henry Brodt, Julius K. Rose, Esq., of San Francisco, to Miss Nelly A. Ellsworth, daughter of E. L. Beard, Esq., of the former place.

On the 19th inst., at the Excelsior Spring House, near Mokelumne Hill, by Rev. Mr. Henry, Mr. Henry E. Russell of Nantucket, Mass., to Miss Anna H. Fenton, of Toronto, Canada.

At Campo Seco, on the 24th of May, by Rev. S. D. Henry, Mr. Robert F. Wheeler, of Zanesville, Ohio, to Miss Lucy McNelly, of San Francisco.

In Sacramento, May 22, Henry W. Bragg to Sarah E. daughter of Capt. D. Martin.

DIED.

In San Francisco, May 20, of brain fever, Eugene Grob, aged six years, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Grob.

On Tuesday morning, 29th inst., at Oakland, Henry, infant son of Henry and Jane Eliza Reed, of San Francisco, aged 1 year, 2 months and 29 days.

In San Francisco, May 30, of Panama fever, after an illness of six months, Augustus Morris, late of Philadelphia, in the 44th year of his age.

Lecture on the Moral and Religious Condition of Missouri.

Rev. FRANK STARRS, recently of Western Missouri, delivered a lecture last evening at the Broadway Tabernacle, on the moral and religious condition of Missouri. The attendance was respectable and attentive.

In presenting a brief outline, Mr. STARRS began: Of the moral and religious condition of Missouri, he should endeavor to do nothing more nor less than give a brief epitome of the different Church organizations existent there, with their relative growth and strength.

What must be the moral condition of its inhabitants could then be readily inferred. Foremost in the State, not only numerically but in the influence it exerted, stood the Catholic Church. This Church had its head quarters at St. Louis, and in that city numbered over 50,000 adherents. Throughout the State, in almost every town, was a Catholic organization, with numerous Cathedrals scattered here and there.

Next in importance, in strength of numbers and power, was *the Methodist Episcopal Church*. This Church was divided into the Methodist Episcopal Church South and the Methodist Episcopal Church North. There was a strong hostile feeling against the northern faction, so much so, that even the Legislature had refused to grant charters to institutions originating under their auspices.

Throughout the State there were but some dozen churches belonging to this Church North. There were some seventy German Churches, however, who sided with the Northern faction. The combined influence of these was good. They were the salt, indeed, that preserved society from the evil influences, in a Slavery point of view, exercised by the more powerful Southern faction.

The next Church alluded to was the Baptist Church. This Church, it was stated, was also divided into two factions—one called the Hardsides, the other the Softsides—these terms corresponding with the terms North and South, as applied to the Methodist Episcopal Church. Of this Church, thus divided, he could say but little. In the aggregate, they were no [illegible] revivals as at camp meetings here, and they fill as quickly from the quickening work of the Spirit. Of the Hardsides, he would mention as noteworthy, and perhaps not so universally known as it might be or should be, that most of them drank freely, both Laity and Clergy.

In one town he had known seven ministers to be so drunk that not one was efficient to attend to his official duties. He thought it much better they should contribute a little more to home conversion, and not to convert the heathen.

Next, in point of number, the speaker stated, stood the Campbellite Church. Its founder, ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, sought in the establishment of this Church to unite the one hundred and forty-four [illegible] in the Mississippi Valley.

What the Church therefore is, it is almost impossible to say. It formed, indeed, a sort of common gathering, in which all—be their faith, creed, or bias what they might be—could be gathered. The dominant belief of the Church, and requisition of admission to its communion, was only to believe that Christ was the Son of God, and to be immersed, setting aside the sublime idea of faith, of regeneration, and the higher attributes of Deity. Debauchery only followed wherever this Church was organized. This Church numbered over two hundred thousand communicants.

The Presbyterian Church was spoken of last, and the number of communicants given as 10,[illegible]. The Cumberland Presbyterians were the most numerous. It was pro-Slavery of course, though he would give the members credit of doing more for the moral elevation of the Slave than any other Church. One thing he would remark, their meetings were characterized with all the fervor and force of the Methodist Church, which might sound strange to Presbyterian ears here.

The other two branches, the Old and New School Presbyterians are precisely as they exist at the North. They are nearly the same in respect to number of churches and communicants. The Old School, however, is pro-Slavery decisively, while the New School *believe* in Abolition; that is, as they understand Abolitionism. As to the meaning given to this term, it was exceedingly doubtful. One thing was certain, if society once fit to proclaim any one man, or a Church, Abolition, they have that name ineffaceably stamped upon them and it cannot be shaken off.

They called him an Abolitionist, though he never opened his lips in the pulpit on the subject, but he evinced some interest in instructing a few slaves. He was called to do more than his simple parochial duties called for. But it was unquestionably an unwise step, and if he was to be placed again in the same position he would pursue a different course.

He proceeded to speak at length of events clouding out of this step, in educating the slave children in his congregation. He was assailed by the mobocrat sort of editorials. Touching one of these editorials, he called upon an eminent Judge as to whether he had acted in violation of the laws of the State. This Judge said he had not, but counseled him to arm himself with a bowie-knife and pistols, and if any attacked him, to make an example of him. He did not do this, but was obliged to leave one locality rather sooner than he intended. Sunday worship also reached him, threatening a certain speaker to appearing—a coat of tar and feathers—he did not particularly court.

In concluding, the speaker adverted to the present relations of the North and South on the question of Slavery, and their respective duties.

Mr. STARRS will lecture on Tuesday evening, at the Tabernacle, on the Political Condition and Prospects of Kansas.

THE SANGERFEST.

Grand German Demonstration.

A grand and unique demonstration took place in this City on Saturday evening. "Our German fellow-citizens" turned out to receive and welcome their brothers, who, to the number of twelve or fifteen hundred, had come from Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati and other cities, to take part in the grand "Sangerfest" which commences to-day, and will be continued for three days.

The Sangerfest, (singer's feast,) it may be well to mention here, is strictly of a German national character, in which country it is originated, and is said to have its origin in the beginning of the middle ages. In conformity with the customs of that time, the poets and the "minnesinger" assembled to practice improvisations. By degrees these assemblies, creating emulation in the art of song, became very popular, and soon assumed a national character. This institution, conforming itself to the customs of the time, has continued until the present. Almost every village and town in Germany has its band or society, who hold meetings and give concerts at stated times, which are largely attended by old and young, male and female. Music is a passion with the German. Wherever he goes there will always accompany him his national airs. The German Sangerbunde are well known in the North and the West of the United States—in New-York and San Francisco—in Valparaiso, and even in the remote colonies of the Antipodes. In fact, wherever a dozen Germans are to be found, there will also be found Saengerfest, or musical club. RICHARD WAGNER, the composer, has embodied in his opera, "Tanhauser," one of the most celebrated of these feasts, that known as the "Saenger Krieg auf der Wartburg," or, in English, the "Singer Combat on the Wartburg."

This is the second festival of the kind held in New-York. The first was held about three years ago. Over forty societies were represented on that occasion, and over ten thousand spectators were present at the picnic scene at Elm Park. The present Sangerfest, however, promises to be much more brilliant than the first. Every arrangement necessary to its success has been made. The event has been looked for with much interest by the natives of Germany in New-York.

A committee from the societies here met the singers from the West and South at Amboy yesterday and arrived with them on board the steamboat at Pier No. 2 North River, at an early hour in the evening, whence they were escorted to the Park, where at least five thousand persons, including both young and old of both sexes, were assembled. Here the visitors were received in "open order" by the Turners in their neat uniforms, and the musical societies, while all joined in singing a "welcome song." The numerous bands of music afterward joined in accord in performing several German national airs. The almost innumerable torches and illuminated lanterns, displaying red, white and blue lights, the National colors, added greatly to the novelty of the scene.

After some time had been spent in the Park, a procession was again formed and in the following order:

New-York Song Societies, twelve in number.
Musicians.
Regalias and Flags, German and American, under escort.
Head Marshal, President of the Festival,
Aids and escort.
Flag Escort.
New-York Turners, 500 strong, with band.
Societies from other cities.
New-York Turners.
Band, (instrumental.)
Turners.

The procession marched through Chatham-street, East Broadway and other streets, and finally arrived at Washington Hall in Elizabeth-street, at about 10 o'clock, where the visitors were welcomed to New-York in a brief speech by Mr. [illegible], who acted as Grand Marshal during the evening. The company afterwards sat down to a repast, at which Colonel SCHNABEWALDER, the President of the Festival, presided, and enjoyed themselves characteristically, for some time, after which they dispersed; the New-Yorkers to their respective homes, and the "strangers" to the quarters provided for them.

Yesterday (Sunday) morning the Societies met at their head quarters, Washington Hall, and practised at rehearsal for some time.

This morning they will again assemble at Washington Hall, and forming in procession, will proceed to the Metropolitan Theatre for rehearsal, and at its conclusion will return again through various streets, to their head-quarters in Elizabeth-street.

To-morrow, (Tuesday,) however, will be their great and closing day. They will assemble at Washington Hall at an early hour, and under escort of the various German military companies attached to the N. Y. S. M., will proceed to the ferry landing and thence embark for Elm Park, Staten Island, where they will spend the day in the sports of a gigantic pic-nic after the manner of the Faderland. Thousands will no doubt visit the scene, which promises to be an entertaining one.

Fires.

FIRE IN MARKET-STREET.

A fire broke out in the attic of No. 69 Market-street, occupied by JAMES C. LIGHTBODY, tin and copper-smith on the first floor, and the upper part as a dwelling, at 2½ o'clock Saturday afternoon. The fire was discovered in a barrel next to the chimney, and is supposed to have been caused by the chimney flue. It was extinguished by the firemen in a few moments. The damage will be principally by water. The loss of Mr. LIGHTBODY will be about $75; no insurance. The building is owned by Mr. WM. F. MOTT, and is damaged about $50—insured in the Manhattan Insurance Company for $1,000.

FIRE IN A STEAMBOAT.

A fire broke out in the hold of the steamboat *Buffalo*, lying at the foot of North Moore-street, at 2 o'clock Sunday morning. The firemen and police were present in force, and succeeded in soon extinguishing the fire, but not before considerable damage was sustained.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

A Batch of Novels.

We cannot close the world of a "batch of novels and romances" without paying, in the usual way of doing this, a word or two on each—briefly indicating our opinion of them respectively. It would be for the advantage of book purchasers if reviewers would adopt some way of letting their readers know when a work is original, when compiled, and when merely a bagatelle from some Magazine.

The Winkles; or, The Merry Monomaniac, by the author of *Will Western Hunter*, is put forth as an American picture, with portraits, and is published by the APPLETONS. It is a book of no ordinary pretension, and of considerable, but not commanding merit. Up to a certain point the story moves pleasantly enough, and then, as if the author had an after-thought, it deviates into the mysteries of Know-Nothingism, Jesuitism, and office-hunting. This deviation occupies about a fourth of the entire story, by which it makes a "most jolly and amusing conclusion." Worse than this, though the portrait of Honoria Fimble is well drawn, and very warmly colored, this portion of the tale is merely intrusive to the rest. What can be the object of a writer, who, writing a novel of the present day, boldly introduces the President of the United States as one of his leading characters, and actually shows him interfering for and against the applicants for office? The President's Secretary is also introduced, intriguing with a set of Jesuits, foremost among whom is an attractive but abandoned woman, passing off as a wife, who, is represented as throwing her spells of personal fascination over young and old at Washington, and causing all sorts of heart-quakes among the officials and legislators there. We think that the story might or have terminated with Lucy Winkle's being married in her teens, Mr. Lowe, and that such a consummation was eminently proper. By the way, the author should have endowed such a hackneyed character as introducing a mysterious gentleman, under a cloud, who eventually turns out to be an English nobleman. This has been used-up, almost out of mind, and never had even the merit of probability.

The general outline of the story, a red-faced, middle-aged British Boland, or another old sequelaire, Billy Bogle, a female servant, who appears for the exclusive purpose of perpetually turning up to fill a frog catcher Dill Bizzle, instead of Bill Bizzle, (his real name,) is another awful failure. The proper names, manufactured sometimes to express qualities and position, are absurd. A retired pill-maker is called Aram; a politician figures as Mr. Plastic; a shopkeeper is termed Mr. Ribbon; a milliner appears as Miss Gauze; a physician is Dr. Nibs; an upstart banker is Mr. Shekels; a gardener is Old Dibble; a story Scotchman is set down as McCrotchet; a cockney maid is termed Betty O'Pan; a Scotch physician, given to talking, is Doctor McGab; a duellist is Colonel Ball; and so on. This description of nomenclature is very childish. The book has several good points, however. The great character is Napoleon Winkle, a monomaniac on the subject of Napoleon, who has an attendant, one Sergeant Bleve, nearly as daft as himself. These are modern editions of My Uncle Toby and Corporal Trim. There is an old maid, named Wilmina Winkle, who, with her attachment to the game of Whist, and her truly generous disposition, was our heart at once. Edith Winkle, with her clever self, and her handsome daughter, merrily laughs her way into the reader's affections, and John Dowly, who loved her in his youth, and ever retains the feeling, is worth his weight in gold. Mr. Lowe, the lover, is a milk-and-water character. Miss Grant, who promised well at start, becomes alternately commonplace and melo-dramatic, towards the close. Harold Pollen, the poet, is a dilution of EDGAR POE. The angel reader, Flora Bloom, is well drawn and well sustained. *The Winkles* will amuse the reader, but is deficient in artistical skill of construction. Its author can write something vastly superior.

Come Out Corners, by BENAULT, (whoever he may be, when at home,) is a volume well got up, and enriched with several superior wood-cuts. It professes to be "the experiences of a Conservative family in fanatical times, involving some account of a Connecticut village, the people who lived in it, and those who came there from the City." This is rather an affected title, (evidently fashioned on the DICKENS style,) but there is very little affectation in the story itself, or the manner in which it is related. It inculcates a Temperance lesson, but teaches rather by incidents and the development of character than by actual homilies thrust upon the reader, in a fiction,—like Turkey rhubarb mixed up with honey, to be spread on a round of bread, in the vain hope of deceiving a wide-awake cockle, who requires a corrective after too much green fruit. The story is American in every respect. The scene lies between a village in Connecticut and our own Babylon of New-York. The family whose various members figure in the book are the Chesselburies, and best drawn among them is Hon. Lafayette Chesselbury, No. 27 Washington-square, New-York. Great, also, is Jason L., with his cousin and sweetheart Belinda; noticeable is honest Paul Rundle, M. D., with Freddie, his intended; and high among them comes the lofty presence of Captain Mayflower. Our only decided objection to the conduct of the story is the repetition, ragas ad nauseam, of the Captain's drunken manifestations; they might have been more sparingly introduced, or advantageously omitted. The gabble of incompetence is shocking to hear—can it be pleasant to read it? The literary merit of the book is much above the average. In descriptions of country incidents and persons the author's strength appears principally to lie. We shall be glad to meet him again, in this or any other field of literature. If this be a *first* work, it is a remarkably creditable effort. Published by MASON BROTHERS, New-York.

The Missing Bride; or, Miriam the Avenger, is the magnificent title of a new novel, written by Miss CATHERINE SYKES, and published by T. B. PETERSON, of Philadelphia. With the volume we received a sheet of "Opinions from the Press," which informed us that "Mrs. SOUTHWORTH is, beyond all question, the most powerful female writer in America, if not in the world,"—that she is "equalled but by few and excelled by no living female writer,"—that she "is the most original and talented of living female writers,"—that, "as a story-writer, this lady has no superior,"—that she is "decidedly the best American writer of the age,"—that she is "a woman of brilliant genius,"—and so on. Well, we have carefully read the book—six hundred and thirty-five pages, on a Summer's day!—and does our opinion agree with those above quoted? It does not. The story possesses a variety of incident, and is not deficient in interest. Here and there we notice detached passages, and even scenes, of considerable power and beauty, but the general texture of the work is—it is decidedly verbose. There is unnecessary description which might not be improved by the free and judicious use of the printing knife, and there are pages upon pages of dialogue, which by no means develope the characters, and somehow do not enlighten the action of the story. We can readily imagine that Mrs. Southworth, who has put in hand and written away, without hesitation or thought, until she has covered as many quires of paper as will give form to substantial volumes, could do this before us. Let us assure her that one her ability, (though not quite "the best American writer of the age,") to which she ought to do something like justice, by studying condensation of language and ideas. This *Missing Bride* would have been twice as good as it is, if it had been cut down, after the original sense of composition had subsided, to one-half its present bulk.

Florine, the Princess of Burgundy, is a duodecimo tale of the First Crusades, published by MILT GREEN WOOD & Co., Baltimore, (the story, distinctively) put it office. "A New and Popular Historical Tale, by a distinguished author," and then extracts from letters of eminent authorities addressed to Mr. W. B. MACCABE, the author, by private friends. Against the folly of such puffs we may place, as a creditable set-off, that Messrs. MURPHY have "generously offered to compensate the author for his literary labor, regardless of the right accorded by the existing law, to publish without assigning any such compensation." As regards the story of *Florine*, we can only say that, so far as historical accuracy of detail is concerned, Mr. MACCABE has been most successful. He has evidently consulted and compared a variety of authorities, and constructed a reliable narrative out of the whole. As respects the delineation of character, or the awakening a strong interest in the reader's mind on behalf of the personages, real or imaginary, who figure in the story, he has failed. The persons whom he brings most prominently forward we do not care for. The best of them, an unmitigated old scamp, who pretends to be a magician, and actually, (in the time of the Crusaders!) manipulates with mesmeric passes, like CAGLIOSTRO or the quacks of the present day, never pleases us so much as when he swallows poison and dies. One of the heroines, named Gunhilda, thinks nothing of inflicting two pages of semi-polemical harangue upon her audience, without once drawing breath; indeed, the story is semi-religious in purpose and execution. Mr. MACCABE makes a Crusader say, "I am the *scourgeister* of no calumnies;" puts a soliloquy of over two pages into the mouth of one of his characters; translates "*O clemens, O pia, O dulcis Virgo Maria*," into "Oh! mere clemency! mere pious! mere sweet!" marks emphatic passages in dialogue by italics and small capitals, (as if people ever talk in that manner!) and, when relating the death in battle of a combatant, most tolerantly says: "Lifeless he fell to the earth, and *his soul descended to the devils in hell.*" How can Mr. MACCABE know where or to whom it went? Fiction, if we may judge from the specimen before us, is not Mr. MACCABE's *forte*. Wherever he has to relate events, his language is tense and his narrative clear. The concentrated account of the capture of Antioch is equal to many battle descriptions in SCOTT. Indeed there are many other passages which we can commend almost as warmly—but when the author quits the solid basis of *fact*, and seeks a footing on the airy pinnacles of fiction, he quits his own vantage-ground, and appears as a somewhat prosy and dull *raconteur*.

TICKNOR and FIELDS, of Boston, have published two delightful novels by CHARLES READE, an English author, which are likely—if merit be the *key* to popularity—to have an extensive sale. They are respectively named *Peg Woffington* and *Christie Johnstone*. Both are well written, but the first-named is the best. The heroine of *Christie Johnstone* is a fish-woman, with great beauty, much shrewdness, some property, a special gift in bargain-making, and an atrocious Scotch brogue, which Mr. READE inflicts upon his readers in a very remorseless and tyrannic manner. There are two or three heroes: One is the Viscount Ipsden, a wealthy peer, who, despite youth, health, and brains, is dying of *ennui*, and to cure himself, takes to the novelty of doing good; another is an English artist named Gatty, who falls in love with Christie Johnstone, (*malgré* her abominable brogue!) and we are doubtful whether Sanders, who is "gentleman's gentleman" to Lord Ipsden, and Fincher Johnstone, a cub who eventually becomes a sailor, may not also be named in the same heroic category. The story ends very well, in a double marriage. The incidents, though not very probable, are well put together; but there are some incongruities—such as Christie Johnstone, who reads and understands *Shakspeare*, invariably addressing Viscount Ipsden as "Vile Count,"—she would have seen otherwise in the pages of her favorite author. Nevertheless, the book is worth perusal, and ought to be popular.

Peg Woffington is a fiction cast in a very different mould. The heroine, whose parents were in the lowest rank of Ireland, was born in 1719, had an almost intuitive taste for theatricals, and, while yet young, obtained such considerable success in Dublin and London that she realized a large fortune, which she liberally disbursed. Her performance of *Sir Harry Wildair* is said to have been inimitable. With many good and generous impulses, this woman lived the life of a prodigate. Her beauty of face and form was great; her manners lively and attractive; her fascination almost resistless. At the age of 38, with her attractions scarcely diminished, she quitted the stage, (moved to that step, it was reported, by accidentally hearing a sermon, in which some errors of life, like her own, were forcibly touched upon,) and for the remaining three years of her mortal existence, her course was so exemplary that one of her biographers was justified in declaring that "she retained all the amiable, and not one of the blamable qualities of her early life." This is the woman whom Mr. READE has made the heroine of a story, told with natural truth and dramatic power; a story which, despite the character of the lady, contains no line which the most fastidious moralist can object to. He has introduced her in the green-room and in private life with several characters of the time, including COLLEY CIBBER and QUIN—who are capitally sketched. The tale is made up, we believe, from a Comedy called "Masks and Faces," written by Mr. READE and Mr. TOM TAYLOR, which we recollect having seen acted, about two years ago, at BURTON's theatre. In that piece, two characters were admirably represented—*Triplet*, unequaled in the make-up, by Mr. GEORGE BARRETT, and *Triplet* (who is "scene-painter, actor, and writer of sanguinary plays,"—a very Cerberus of Art,) was personated by Mr. BURTON. Poor TRIPLET! never was more justice done to any character than was rendered to *yours* by BURTON, but never did audience more entirely misconceive it. They were accustomed to laugh at him, even before he uttered a word, and wholly misconceived him when he entered into the pathos of a grotesque, but by no means comic part. That acting was one of the best things ever performed by BURTON, as artist, indeed, of great merit and versatile powers. The stage-representation of the story predisposed us in favor of *Peg Woffington*, and we earnestly recommend the book.

A School of Life, written by ANNA MARIA HOWITT, and published by TICKNOR & FIELDS, of Boston, deserves notice as a book very much out of the ordinary routine of modern fiction. It has an agreeable plot, some well-drawn characters, a pleasing variety of probable incidents, and—without the slightest attempt at the impertinence of making a novel the vehicle of a homily—a truly religious and moral aim well worked out. Miss HOWITT (who is an accomplished, talented, and pretty young woman, daughter of WILLIAM and MARY HOWITT, as well known in modern literature,) is an artist of some pretensions and an authoress of some little note. Her *Art-Student in Munich* showed ability. In the book before us, there is a good deal about art and artists, written in a kindly and appreciative manner, and we cordially speak of it as a very agreeable, well-written, and true-hearted work.

My Brother; or, The Man of Many Friends, is a story written by Mrs. ELLIS. We can tell those who dislike the platitudes of her wearisome *Women of England*, and the dead weight of her *Family Secrets*, that this little volume is nearly as good as her *Pictures of Private Life*, published nearly a quarter of a century ago, when she was plain SARAH STICKNEY, and had not set up as a great moral teacher. The story, which is full of humor, has an agreeable air of truth, the incidents are not strained,—the characters are well drawn. In fact, it is a quiet, good-natured Temperance story, which we particularly recommend to youth. Published by ANSON D. F. RANDOLPH, N. Y.

The last issued volumes of STRINGER & TOWNSEND's popular edition of COOPER's novels is *Miles Wallingford*, a sequel to *Afloat and Ashore*, which last we have not received. This is not among the best of the series, but contains some stirring scenes and exciting incidents.

KANSAS.

Present and Prospective Condition of Things.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

ST. LOUIS, TUESDAY, June 19, 1855.

An intimate friend, who has just returned from the Western border, has given me much information relative to Kansas and the condition of the public mind there, and in the adjacent counties of this State. I have no theory to establish, and no side to espouse in the conflict now in progress there. I give you such facts as have come to my knowledge, upon which you and your readers may form your opinions.

There is but little superficial excitement along the border—a stranger passing through would scarce discover any. But if any one will look below the surface, as he may do by conversing freely with Pro-Slavery and Anti-Slavery men, he will discover that the feeling is deep and determined on both sides. The Missourians, and other emigrants from the Slave States, look upon those sent there by the aid societies as worse than brigands and pirates, while the latter look upon the former as reckless, bloody-minded enemies of human freedom. It is obvious enough that these two classes can never be harmonized. A social war is the inevitable result of their contrast of opinion and sentiment. That war is now in progress. It is for the present only a war of words, but it will be accelerated within a twelvemonth, into a war of riots, and this will again necessarily be aggravated into a war involving the whole of the two parties. Whether this conflict, bloody and unsparing as it must become, will involve the States of the Union, time alone can determine.

When the Legislature of Kansas assembles on the first Monday in July, you will see that I have not exaggerated. That body is overwhelmingly Pro-Slavery, and it will enact many laws hard for Northern men to swallow. Property in Slaves will be distinctly recognized and rigidly protected; seditious publications will be suppressed, and all Free-Soil papers will be defined to be seditious; and an oath will be required of every voter to support the Constitution of the United States, and aid in the full execution of the Fugitive Slave law. All this my informant assures me has been resolved upon already. How much further the Legislature will go is as yet uncertain. If the emigrants from Northern States submit to these acts of legislation, of course they give up the question of Slavery. If they do not, what will be the result? It must be such as I have herein anticipated." The emigrants from the South are fully determined to execute these acts to the letter, and they are prepared to execute them *at a trail*. There is reason also to believe that the emigrants from the North are preparing for the sublime ratio. Such are the plain tendencies of things here. They cannot be arrested prior to the next session of Congress. Can they be arrested then? I turn with alarm from the veil of the future, and await with painful solicitude the moment when it shall be raised.

Governor REEDER is now here. He will leave this evening for Kansas. I saw him yesterday—he seemed to be in good spirits. It is nevertheless, extremely doubtful whether he will be permitted to resume the duties of his office without opposition. The Southern portion of the population are deeply exasperated against him, and some of them are determined by an intense personal hatred. Though not indisposition on his part may produce a catastrophe too shocking to think of with composure. Of his personal safety we can only speak with vague hope,—it is impossible to feel any confidence.

Should anything occur of interest, you will be promptly advised. I shall now receive regular information from Kansas. Yours, L.

The Germans-Americans.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The withdrawal of this portion of our population from the political parties with which they would otherwise act, and the formation by them of an independent political body, would be an unfortunate movement for themselves. It would draw upon them the brunt of the battle with the Know-Nothings, who are now more especially engaged with another portion of our foreign-born population. Had there been immigration to these States from Germany alone, the Know-Nothing movement would not have been made, or at least it would not have taken its present shape. It is true that in the Southern States particular stress is laid upon the supposed infidel principles of the Germans and their alleged wild notions of Democracy. But this is explained by the fact that the Germans are generally in favor of UNIVERSAL Freedom. Southern onslaughts upon them will be harmless if unshared by the people of the Northern States, for the Know-Nothings are not likely to have much success at the South. The division of the Know-Nothing parties into Northern and Southern will still further protect the Germans from extreme measures, unless indeed they should arouse the North by throwing down the gauntlet.

Leaving out of view the Southern Know-Nothings, as shorn of power, let us see what principles the Northern American Party are likely to fall back upon—whether known by the old name, or by the new name of Know-Somethings, should the latter branch swallow up the other, as it seems not unlikely it will.

Extension of the term of probation before naturalization will be a cardinal principle, and the Germans, by organizing independently of other political parties, would advance rather than defeat the success of this principle, by arousing many who are now indifferent.

Opposition to the elevation of Papists to office, will be another thing for which the American Party will contend. This is not aimed at the Germans, and will affect them but little. Indeed if they were the only Papists in the country the American Party would not have mooted this question. But this is aimed at those blind devotees of Papacy who acknowledge it as a political power.

Exclusion of the foreign-born from office, will be another vital point in the estimation of the American party. But then it is *not* proposed to exclude them *by operation of law*, but only by agreement of the people not to vote for them. There would be but few localities in which this would affect the Germans; for they do not aspire to office, unless it be in particular localities in which they may constitute the main body of the population. In New-York, for instance, the Germans stand in their private pursuits, and do not scramble for office, leaving political offices for the native-born, including their own native-born children. In some of the new States, or in particular localities within them, they may fill the offices; but there can be no objection to that, and the American Party would not prevent it. The objection is to the foreign-born acquiring office by means of divisions of the native-born into parties, and the foreign-born selling out to the party which may bid highest.

The American party will strive to prevent the landing of paupers and criminals upon our shores. The Germans cannot reasonably object to this.

Opposition to the extension of Slavery is shared alike by the Germans and by the body of the American party in the Northern States. This is a very strong bond of union, and will temper the action of the former, unless the former should organize against the American party. The Southern Know-Nothings we consider a mere nullity.

SAM FERRENER.

MONDAY, June 18, 1855.

Aquatic Sports.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I notice in your issue of this morning an article appropriate to the season, concerning the approaching Regatta at Boston, wherein you comment on the anti-aquatic tastes of the greatest maritime City in the world. But it was not always so; once, and not so very long ago either, rowing was a popular amusement, and in the times of the old Castle Garden Boat Club Association, the Garden would be filled as a place for admission to see "*the gallant around Bender's island.*" Latterly the sport has fallen more into obscurity, and now but few, not having friends or relations members, know that "such an institution" exists. Still the Clubs keep up a little excitement among themselves, and this year, I think, have been more than usually active. Almost every bright evening, (and frequently in the afternoon,) one or more boats, with neatly uniformed crews, and sometimes embellished by the presence of ladies, may be seen gliding along the shores of Hoboken, or beneath the rugged heights of the Weehawken Bluffs; every man bending to his oar, until their boats, some of them light and graceful as fairy barks, seem to fly through the water.

A little more encouragement, Mr. Editor, and this noble amusement will again rise in the public esteem, to that place that it should always occupy.

You propose to "ventilate the spirit of young Bowery," you say; but do you not think young Broadway and young Fifth-avenue would also be benefited by a little more exercise? Look at the present race of thin-legged, small-armed, no-chested fashionables, and say whether that class, which, however little it may deserve it, generally have the best facilities for mental and physical improvement, do not need some such discipline as pulling ten or a dozen miles, two or three times a week? Sailing is all very well, and is a very fine healthy amusement; but, although it affords one great thing—plenty of good healthy salt air—it gives no exercise; then the wind is capricious and *will* die away just when you find yourself a dozen miles from home, and where nothing is eat or drink is to be had. Ball playing is a fine amusement, but nothing is so well calculated to expand the chest and develop the muscles generally as the steady, continuous exercise of rowing. As for regattas for the present season, there are other days quite as suitable for the purpose as the oppressive heat we may expect on the 4th. To pull a stretch of six miles is not such a light work that one would select a very warm day for it, and this Fall *may see* some regattas in New-York. CHRISTOPHER-STREET.

NEW-YORK, June 21, 1855.

Thorwaldsen's Statue of Christ.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I have to-day seen the Christ by THORWALDSEN in the Crystal Palace. Years since I sat with the sculptor in his studio, and can readily recall the peculiar expression of face of the old man as he so inquiringly turned that gray eye upon me. I feel as though I can hardly be justified in the unfavorable expression of my opinion on this great work of his hand, but I confess it does not pleasure me. It is deficient in unity. The face does not belong to the chest. It is the face rather of the nervous temperament, while the chest is that of the sanguineous. It is, moreover, lean and emaciated, and out of keeping with the other portions of the figure. The arms and legs are rather plump, even, and smooth, and of the lymphatic temperament, and not sustained by the abdomen, which is less prominent than the chest. In the lymphatic temperament, (the temperament of the arms and legs,) the abdominal region should be more prominent than that of the chest. The face is the form of a narrow parallelogram, and too contracted and straight in its lines to express a comprehensive and powerful nature, or even that of moderate love.

There is a fatty projection over the eye which belongs to a well nourished face, and that is believed to indicate a fondness of luxury, both of which are unsustained by the other portions of the face, and out of character with the individual they were intended to represent.

The nose is too contracted at the upper part of the nostrils, indicating a disease of the alimentary system, and belongs to a peevish disposition. It is certainly too narrow and defined for a mild and lovely nature, and more especially too small in the capacity of its nostrils for the sanguineous chest. The mouth is out of character with the other portions of the face and with the arms and legs. The upper line of the upper lip is very curved, and is the line that in this portion of this feature displays itself under the influence of an over sensitive stomach—a condition that manifests anything but a tranquil, mild character. The character of fastfulness indicated in this feature is increased in severity by the sharpness of its termination. The line of the lower jaw is aright, cold and irresolute, and belongs to the lazy beggar—to the prince of beggars, rather than to the prince of kindness—to one who would ask all mankind to die for him rather than himself voluntarily die for all mankind. The hands are too short for the face, and the fingers too uniform in size from one end to the other, for the temperament of the arms. The foot appears much longer than the face, and much too long compared with the short hands and the lymphatic arms. Whatever the world may think of this work, *simplex dentaxat veum* is violated in the incongruous composition of its different portions.

J. F. G. MITTAG.

NEW-YORK, June 4, 1855.

An American Seaman taken from his ship by the Authorities at Sagua la Grande.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The bark *Delewarean* on her arrival at Sagua la Grande, had one of her crew taken by the authorities of that place, contrary to the wish of her master. I was informed by Capt. DUNCAN, (of the *D.*) that this man signed articles on the 16th of May, and reported himself a native of Peru; he shipped for the voyage, but on the arrival of the bark at Sagua, he said he was a Spaniard and produced a passport dated May 18. The Captain showed the authorities that he was one of his crew, lawfully shipped, &c., but they took him away from the vessel. Four days after they came along side again and demanded his clothes. Capt. D. refused to give them up. They then went on board and forcibly took possession of them. This is considered an outrage to the American flag.

JAS. E. COLE, Master of ship *Lentell*.

Crops, &c., in Mississippi.

Extract of a Business Letter, dated

MISSISSIPPI, June —.

The crops in this State are as luxuriant in this section as ardent lovers of Indian Corn or admirers of plump Cotton bales could wish—the prairie loam being admirably adapted to the cultivation of these great staples of this State. The rains have been abundant during the month, not only benefiting vegetation, but affording us pleasant days and cool, invigorating nights. Murders are of such frequent occurrence in this part of the country, that they cause little or no excitement, while the ruffians who commit them are almost invariably shielded from the law. An atrocious murder was committed on Monday last, in a neighboring town, by a young man, upon the person of an esteemed Professor, much in the WARD and BUTLER style, and with about the same provocation. As soon as the deed was done, the friends of the assassin employed every lawyer in this place, thereby preventing any prosecution until a lawyer could be obtained from a distance—Prosecuting Attorneys being appointed to each Judicial District only. This is but one of many like barbarities enacted by undisciplined and reckless men and youths.

Normal Alumni Association.

The Alumni Association of the State Normal School have their biennial reunion at Albany, on Thursday, July 12, opening at 2 P. M. Addresses by gentlemen from abroad, music and a good time generally, are anticipated. The Association numbers some 500 persons.

NEW-YORK CITY.

ANOTHER MURDER.

A Woman Beaten to Death.

Coroner HILTON held an inquest yesterday on the body of a woman named MARY JANE MCQUADE, who came to her death from alleged brutal treatment at the hands of JACOB MITCHEL, a seaman, who had been living with deceased for the last two months. Although not married, they had passed as man and wife,—he paying for her board. They lodged together at a low groggery kept by THOMAS TURNEY, at No. 22 Jackson-street, in the Seventh Ward. MITCHEL, from the evidence gathered on the Coroner's inquest, was in the habit of beating and kicking her, and otherwise maltreating her. The repeated husband commenced this systematic course of ill-treatment about three weeks ago. She became more addicted to liquor and he became more rough in his treatment. Last Thursday, it is alleged, his treatment, however bad it might have been before, reached to perfect brutality. When he entered the house on that day he kicked her till she became insensible, and then he fled. Deceased lingered till Saturday, when she died from the effects of this ill-treatment. Several witnesses were examined by the Coroner.

JULIA DEAN, who resides at No. 22 Jackson-street, was present when MITCHEL came into the room on Thursday last. She says that he immediately ran up to her and commenced kicking deceased in the left side, near the abdomen. She attempted to escape and fled up stairs for protection, but he followed her. After they had gone up stairs, she heard MITCHEL beat the poor woman, after which there was a heavy fall on the floor. In the morning her face was very much swollen. When asked how her face was so much swollen, she replied that MITCHEL had knocked her down, and beaten her, and jumped upon her with his boots. She complained of great pain in the head. She drank several glasses of liquor on Friday, and seemed to revive; but on Saturday she was taken with convulsions, and died at noon. Deceased, according to his witness, was subject to fits, and had them about two months ago. On Thursday last the beating continued about fifty-five minutes.

Other witnesses were examined, who corroborated the evidence of this witness.

Dr. FENNELL, who made the post-mortem examination, was sworn, and said: I have made a *post-mortem* examination of the body of deceased; I found her whole person much bruised, and a clot of blood pressing on the right side of the brain; the lungs were much congested; blood was flowing from the mouth and nostrils; the head, face, neck and body were much bruised; both eyes were blackened, the right but slightly; I am of opinion that death was caused by compression of the brain from extravasated blood, the result of injuries received on the head; beating a person about the head in the manner testified to would produce this effect, as would also a fall upon the floor; she had numerous bruises over her body and chest; they appeared to be recent; I think the congestion of the lungs was due to the convulsions.

The case, after a few remarks from the Coroner, was given to the Jury, who rendered their verdict—which was to the effect that deceased came to her death by compression of the brain from effusion of blood, the result of injuries received on the night of the 21st instant, at the hands of JACOB MITCHEL. Deceased was only twenty-four years of age, and a native of Ireland.

A warrant has been issued for the arrest of MITCHEL, but it is supposed he has gone to sea.

City Mortality.

The following is the WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS in the City and County of New-York, from the 19th day of June to the 23d day of June, 1855. Men, 42; women, 50; boys, 110; girls, 107—Total, 309. Adults, 92; children, 223; males, 152; females, 157; colored persons, 9.

DISEASES.

Abscess, etc.	1	Diarrhœa	7	Ship fever	1
Bright's dis. of kidneys	1	Dropsy	1	Liver, disease of	1
Asphyxia	1	Dropsy, in head	2	Lock-jaw	1
Asphyxia, still-born	1	Dysentery	1	Lues Venerea	1
Apoplexy	1	Dysentery, bloody	1	Lungs, disease of	1
Apoplexy, lungs	1	Dysentery, chronic	1	Malformation of heart	1
Bronchitis	1	Dysentery, acute	1	Marasmus	1
Burned or scald	1	Dyspepsia	1	Mother's death	1
Cancer	2	Fever, congestive	1	Marasmus, infant	1
Cancer of bowels	1	Fever, puerperal	1	Measles	1
Cancer of stomach	1	Fever, scarlet	1	Mortification	1
Cancer of testicles, liver, &c.	1	Fever, typhoid	3	Old age	1
Convulsions	12	Fever, typhus	1	Palsy	1
Crushed over by a horse	1	Fracture of skull	2	Paralysis	1
Cholera	1	Fracture of ribs	1	Pleurisy	1
Cholera infantum	1	Heart, disease of	1	Pleurisy, chronic	1
Cholera morbus	1	Intemperance	2	Rheumatism	1
Consumption	44	Hooping cough	1	Rheumatism, with lock jaw	1
Consumption, lungs	1	Inflam. of bowels	4	Rupture of liver	1
Consumption, liver	1	Inflam. of brain	1	Scald	1
Congestion, brain	1	Inflam. of lungs	10	Scrofula	1
Congestion, liver	1	Inflam. of lungs, infant	1	Small pox	1
Congestion, lungs	1	Inflam. of stomach	1	Still-born	28
Consumption	30	Inflam. of throat	1	Suffocation, by accident	1
Convulsions, adult	1	Inflam. of kidneys	1	Suicide, by drowning	1
Convulsions, infants	2	Inflam. of water	1	Teething	1
Cancer, penis	1	Jaundice	1	Unknown	1
Croup	1	Kidney, dis. of	1	Vomiting	1
Debility, senile	1	Killed, by falls	1	Vaccinia	1
Debility, infants	2	Killed, by accid.	1		
Delirium Tremens	2				
Total					309

CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.

Boils	1	Children, still-born	28
Brain and nerves	20	Stomach, bowels, and other digestive organs	40
Cancerous organs	1	Uncertain seat, and general fever	32
Heart and blood-vessels	32	Unknown	2
Liver, Thrush, &c.	20	Urinary organs	3
Old Age	1		
Skin, &c., and eruptive fevers	42		
Total			309

of which 14 were from violent causes.

AGES.—Under 1 year, 108; 1 to 2 years, 50; 2 to 5 years, 41; 5 to 10 years, 10; 10 to 15 years, 6; 15 to 20 years, 6; 20 to 25 years, 19; 25 to 30 years, 18; 30 to 40 years, 33; 40 to 50 years, 10; 50 to 60 years, 12; 60 to 70 years, 1; 70 to 80 years, 7; 80 to 90 years, 2—Total, 309.

NATIVITIES.—England, 7; France, 2; Germany, 13; Ireland, 56; Italy, 1; Scotland, 2; Switzerland, 1; United States, 231; Unknown, 1; West Indies, 1—Total, 309.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.—Bellevue Hospital, 6; City Hospital, 5; Colored Home Hospital, 1; Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island, 2; Penitentiary Hospital, Blackwell's Island, 1; Randall's Island Nursery Hospital, 4; St. Vincent's Hospital, 1; Small-pox Hospital, Blackwell's Island, 1; Ward's Island Emigrant Hospital, 18—Total, 38.

Wards.		Wards.		Wards.	
I.	8	IX.	14	XVII.	8
II.	3	X.	15	XVIII.	13
III.	3	XI.	20	XIX.	11
IV.	20	XII.	21	XX.	21
V.	24	XIII.	16	XXI.	8
VI.	17	XIV.	11	XXII.	11
VII.	11	XV.	11		—
VIII.	16	XVI.	9	Total	309

THOMAS E. DOWNING, City Inspector.

CITY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, New-York, June 22, 1855.

A Disorderly House Broken Up.

JAMES O'ROURKE and his wife CATHERINE were arrested yesterday, charged with keeping a disorderly house in Twenth-fifth street, near Tenth-avenue. A number of lodgers were found on the premises, and also taken into custody. Justice PEARCE, after hearing their case, sent the following persons up to the Island for a couple of months: Mary Johnson, Bridget Connelly, Mary Moran, George Your, Mary A. Williamson, Wm. Doran, Patrick McAvoy. This is justice—sending the men as well as the women, to rusticate for a few months during the warm weather.

Police News.

A SMART FORGER.

AUGUSTUS CASARAN, who was arrested a few days ago on the Directory business, and liberated by some means or another, was rearrested yesterday by Officer Scott, of the Fifteenth Ward, charged with obtaining money by means of forging letters on several influential men in the City.

The complaint was made by WILLIAM ADAMS, of No. 360 Bleecker-street, from whom he obtained $41, by forging a letter on Mr. A. PEARCE, of the Juvenile Asylum, brother to Justice PEARCE. He has tried this dodge on several parties. He never asks for less than $40, alleging, as an excuse, that he had a bill to pay that day, and had forgot all about it. On his person were found letters addressed to several influential individuals, among others, from Mr. ROSE, of the Juvenile Asylum, to P. M. WETMORE; from Mr. BURDSOR, of the Washington Hotel, to Mr. STEWART, liquor merchant, in Murray-street. The accused was committed for examination by Justice PEARCE.

RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.

LEOPOLD SILBERSTEAN, a German jeweler in the Bowery, was brought before Justice DAVISON on Saturday, charged with purchasing some stolen property, known by him to be such. The property alleged to be stolen was valued at $150. The gold watch was sold by the chief to officer, who received in payment thereof a pair of gold earrings and three dollars in money. The accused was held to answer the charge preferred against him.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Four promising youths named WM. HYNES, MICHAEL FREDERIC, BENJAMIN DURKIN and THOMAS TOURNEY, were arrested on Saturday, charged with robbing JOHN MURPHY, of No. 108 South-street, on the evening of the 22d instant. In his complaint he states that he was going through the Park about 11½ o'clock, intending to go to his residence in Harlem by the Harlem Railroad. When going through the Park he was accosted by five persons at POLLOCK's public house, near the Park. He was a little intoxicated at the time, and did not remember the conversation that ensued, but was brought to his senses by the accused knocking him down, and in the usual mode, abstracting his wallet containing bills and papers to the amount of $8 62. After committing the robbery, the thieves made "tracks," leaving complainant bellowing "watch." A witness testifies to seeing the accused dodge MURPHY into POLLOCK's hotel; heard one of them say to his pal "he will be out soon, he is just putting up his pocket-book;" then saw them follow MURPHY when he left POLLOCK's, and went over to the Hall of Records; and there saw the robbery committed. The accused were committed by Justice BOGART in default of $1,000 bail each, to answer the charge preferred against them.

WRONGFUL ARREST.

DANIEL MCGRATH, a boy seventeen years of age, was found concealed in the parlor of JOHN CONRY, No. 14 Roosevelt-street, with intent to steal. He was committed for trial by Justice BOGART.

At Jefferson Market Police Court a boy about six years of age was brought before Justice PEARCE yesterday morning, charged with attempting to rob a till. A boy about a year older pinched the little thief's cap behind the counter, for the commendable purpose of giving him a chance to steal from the till. The plan, though ingenious, was frustrated. Sent to the Juvenile Asylum.

COMMENCING BUSINESS.

CHARLES GROSBAUER, a grocer, doing business at No. 67 West Twenty-fifth-street, was arrested on Saturday, charged with obtaining a barrel of sperm oil from Mr. D. F. WESTON, No. 349 Maiden-lane, by means of false pretenses. The accused, when he purchased the oil, said that he was about starting a grocery store, and would pay for it when delivered. When the carman brought the oil, accused told him that it was all right; and by this means obtained possession of it. The accused now denies all knowledge of the affair.

LAID UP TWO WAYS.

EDWARD MATTHEWS and WM. CLARK, two alleged hotel thieves, were arrested on Saturday, charged with attempting to steal about $300 worth of property from a lodger in the Cortlandt House. The complainant heard some person attempting to enter the room by aid of a pair of nippers. He immediately got up and gave the alarm, when the police were sent for. Suspicion was fixed on accused, and on searching their room they discovered a pair of nippers under their pillow. There was also marks of the nippers having been applied to the key of room No. 112. When discovered they pretended to be fast asleep. They were brought before Justice DAVISON on Saturday and committed for trial.

KNOW YOUR CUSTOMER.

BARBARA COOK, apparently a domestic, was brought before Justice PEARCE yesterday, charged with obtaining five dress patterns of the value of $112, from TERESA QUALPER, No. 10 White-street, by means of false pretences. The accused, it is alleged, called on the dressmaker and said she was sent by a lady to select a dress, but thought it proper to select several, so that she might oblige the lady. The dresses, without further question, were delivered to accused, who has failed to turn up till yesterday. She was held for exam

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR....MONDAY.

SUPREME COURT—Circuit—Part I.—Nos. 69, 103, 97, 108, 118, 104, 106, 69, 99, 161, 41, 289 to 346. Part II.—Nos. 1487, 50, 28, 199, 285 to 290.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term.—Adjourned to October.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—The argument calendar will be taken up, and two Courts will sit during the week.

COMMON PLEAS—Appeal cases will be heard.

Decision in the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Case.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—June 23.

Before Hon. Justices Oakley, Bosworth, Slosson and Hoffman.

THE COMPANY TO PAY TO THE HOLDERS OF THE OVER-ISSUE STOCK THE MARKET VALUE OF SUCH STOCK.

The Mechanics' Bank vs. The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company.—This case arose out of the Schuyler fraud. It was argued at Special Term, before Hon. Justice Bosworth, who decided that the defendants were liable to the plaintiffs for the market value of the shares. From this decision the defendants appealed to the General Term. There it was argued at some length on both sides, Messrs. Van Winkle and Daniel Lord for the plaintiffs, and Messrs. Wm. C. Noyes, George Wood and Charles Tracy, for the defendants.

The facts of the case are sufficiently stated in the opinion of the Court, rendered by SLOSSON, Justice.—The plaintiffs claim to recover, as the holders of the certificate pledged with them by Kyle, the par value of the stock represented or purporting to be represented by the certificate, with interest from the date of the loan, as damages for the refusal of the defendants to permit a transfer of it on their books, whereby, as they allege, the certificate is rendered unavailable and valueless in their hands. That the certificate did not represent genuine stock, but that the stock limited by the charter was full and in the hands of *bona fide* holders, is conceded, and it is also conceded that it was issued for an unlawful purpose, and that the act of issuing it was a fraud on the part of Schuyler, and that it was so issued for his own private benefit. The plaintiffs do not claim that it was competent for the defendants, by their own act, or by the act of their transfer agent, to increase the amount of their original capital, or the number of shares into which it was divided; nor do they ascribe to this certificate any such effect, nor claim that the defendants were bound to, or had a right to issue a genuine certificate in exchange for this spurious one, if doing so would cause the stock to exceed the legal limits; and they therefore concede that the defendants had a right to refuse to do this, and were not bound to admit them as partners, to change the express provision as to capital, or the par value of shares; and in the view which I have taken of this case, I shall assume that this position is the sound one; but they claim that for this refusal the defendants have become liable to make to them pecuniary compensation for their loss, precisely as they would have been obliged to do had the stock been genuine. (Denny vs. Manhattan Company, 2 Hill, 220; Commercial Bank, Buffalo, vs. Kortright, 22 Wend., 348.)

The theory of the action is, that the defendants are bound by the act of Schuyler, in issuing this certificate, though it was an abuse of his powers and a pure fraud on his part, and that the plaintiffs are entitled, as holders thereof and by virtue of its terms, to be admitted as shareholders, or if that be impracticable, as creating an excess of capital, that they are entitled to pecuniary indemnity from the defendants, for being deprived of a right which the certificate on its face confers upon them.

It is not in form an action to recover damages against the Company, on the alleged ground that their agent in the course of his business, as such, had committed a fraud by which the plaintiffs have been injured, and for the commission of which fraud the defendants ought to respond, but it rests on the assumption that the Company is, under the circumstances, bound in law by the act, as though it had been their own, notwithstanding it was an act in abuse of the powers of the agent, and which the Company itself could not rightfully have done, and the question presented by the action is, whether the defendants can be bound in favor of a party dealing *bona fide* with their transfer agent, (which the plaintiffs confessedly were,) by an act of his, which they themselves could not rightfully have performed, nor rightfully have deputed to him the power to perform, but which he has in fact performed, while acting in the discharge of his office as transfer agent, for the performance of which he had general powers, and within the apparent limits of his duties.

To make out a right of recovery in this action on the issue as made by the plaintiffs, it is incumbent on the plaintiffs to establish the affirmative of this proposition.

It is a question the solution of which depends after all on the correct application of a few simple and familiar principles, and were it not for the adventitious importance attached to it from the stupendous magnitude of the general fraud, of which the case at Bar forms but an inconsiderable part, and from the vast pecuniary interests to be affected by the decision, it would not, in my apprehension, be considered by the Profession as a question of very extraordinary difficulty. That the Company itself could not, without the sanction of the Legislature, have under the circumstances rightfully issued this certificate, treating it as the representative of stock; that is, could not have issued it without an abuse of their lawful powers under their charter, may be conceded, but it is nevertheless true that they had the power in fact to do the act, as one coming within the range of their corporative powers, though in the particular instance it may be unlawful in itself as contravening the intent of the charter.

It is its capacity in fact to do the act, under the powers conferred upon it by the charter, which, in relation to third parties, becomes of essential importance in determining the obligation of the Corporation.

Let it be supposed that this Company had never employed a transfer agent at all, but that all its certificates were issued by the direct action of the Board itself, and that the one in question had been issued under a resolution of the Board and with the corporate seal affixed, though the act, in so far as it could operate to create new stock, or give to the purchaser the rights of a shareholder, might be a clear abuse of the corporate powers of the Company, and void, can it be doubted that, in favor of a bona fide holder of the scrip, who has parted with value on the credit of it, the act would be binding on the corporation, and entitle the holder at least to an indemnity at their hands? The act, though a fraud on the charter, would not be a nullity, nor necessarily void. It would still be a corporate act, which the defendants would be estopped from denying as against an innocent party who had dealt on the faith of it. It is true that in certain cases a corporation is not estopped from denying that an act upon which a claim against it was founded was unauthorized and illegal, but the rule has no application to a case like the present. (Talmage vs. Pell, p. 3 Selden, 328.) It applies where the corporation has done an act in clear excess or in violation of its charter or legal powers, and that in a transaction in which the party with whom it has dealt has notice or knowledge of the illegality of the act.

If this be true, I do not perceive in what respect the act differs by being done by the agent of the corporation, it being conceded that such agent had full powers in that particular business, and that the act was done while ostensibly within the limits and in the performance of his legitimate duties.

As Transfer Agent, the powers of Schuyler were as large in respect to the keeping of the books and the issuing of stock certificates in the City of New-York as were those of the Board of Directors itself. The whole duty was devolved upon him, and every act done by him within the scope of that duty was in judgment of law an act of the Board itself.

Nor does this conflict with the rule that where the agent exceeds or abuses his powers the principal has the right to repudiate his acts and hold him responsible for the consequences of his conduct, since that is a right which exists between himself and his servant only, and which in no way affects the rights of strangers as against either.

As transfer clerk, Schuyler stood in the position of a general agent, that is of an agent entrusted with the entire business of that department under the rules prescribed by the by-laws and regulations of the Board of Directors. He was held out in this capacity to the world, and in the business of transfer of the stock of this company, the public dealt with him and him only. Within the limits of that employment the public had the right to regard all acts done by him as rightfully done, so long as they had no reason to suspect to the contrary. While acting within these limits, and in his character of transfer agent, and in the performance of that very business, his acts were binding on the company, without showing their assent or participation. (Parsons on Contracts, p. 41-62; Story Ag. sec. 126; 15 East. R. p. 42.)

There would be no safety otherwise in dealing with corporations, or private individuals acting by the agency of others. This rule applies as well to acts done in fraud of the rights of the principal, as to those rightfully done, otherwise there would be no benefit in the rule itself.

It is a rule founded in the common sense of right in mankind, and adopted as fundamental because in itself right and necessary for the protection of the innocent.

It is true, the party who claims the benefit of it must himself be not only in fact but in contemplation of law free from any participation in the fraud of the agent, that is, he must neither be a party directly participant in the fraud, nor have actual notice of it, nor be put upon inquiry by the suspicious character of the transaction, but these conditions being found his security is perfect.

There is no pretence that the plaintiffs here had actual knowledge of the fraudulent conduct of Schuyler, nor was there anything in the transaction to put them on inquiry. It was the ordinary transaction of a loan upon stock security with the usual assignment and power, to effect a transfer, and in no respect different either in the character of the paper or of the transaction itself from probably a hundred similar ones transacted in the street in the same stock and on that very day.

But it is said the plaintiffs should have investigated the title to the stock before they advanced their money—that they should have ascertained by a resort to the books or by inquiry at the office whether the statement in the certificate was true and whether this certificate had been issued upon a surrender of a former certificate representing actual stock in compliance with the regulations and by-laws of the Board, and it is contended that they were invited to this investigation by the certificate itself, and that they had the means of informing themselves of the truth of the case, and are therefore not in the position of parties entitled to the benefit of the rule in question.

It is a sufficient answer to this objection to say, that the finding at the Special Term establishes that "the plaintiffs made the loan in good faith, and had no reason when they received the certificate to suppose it was not genuine;" but it may be added that regulations in respect to the transfer of shares upon the books of the Company made by the Board, under the authority of the charter, are provisions intended for the security and benefit of the Company itself in the payment of the dividends, and in determining who are entitled to vote at the election of its officers, and for the purpose of ascertaining the parties liable for assessments imposed on shares. The title to the stock as between the seller and buyer, is not affected by these provisions, and the purchaser has a right to assume that the certificate represents actual stock, and that the Company, whose business it is has done its duty, in seeing that the old certificate has been duly surrendered before the issuing of the new. (Case of Bank of Kentucky, 1 Parsons' Select Eq. Cases, 247; Bank of Utica vs. Smalley, 2 Cowen, 770; Bank of Buffalo vs. Kortright, 22 Wend., p. 348.)

Moreover, no person other than a stockholder has any legal right to an inspection of the books, and might properly be denied the privilege, if asked for.

Neither would the books be higher evidence of title than the certificate itself, since both are under the supervision and control of the same officer, and if the purchaser has no rights unless the stock be in fact genuine, it would be necessary to trace it to its source, a matter of great difficulty, if not in many instances impracticable.

It may be conceded for the purpose of this argument, though the case does not find that fact, that the books would have shown 85 shares of the stock to be standing in the name of Kyle. Had the plaintiffs been permitted to inspect the books, and have discovered this fact, would they have been more protected than they are now?

What higher authority as evidence of title would the entry on the book made by the same agent who made the certificate, and under the same authority, have than the certificate itself; and if the Company would be estopped by an entry on the books, which it has been held they would be, (21 Vermont R., 353; Angel & Ames, sec. 599,) why is it not, equally so by the certificate itself?

To require such an investigation in every instance of the transfer of stock, would be introducing a rule of inconvenience utterly at war with the necessities of business, and destructive of all transactions in stock, as well as ruinous to the value of that species of property.

I have spoken of Schuyler as having authority to make these certificates. The judgment at the Special Term does not find this as a fact, the by-laws being silent on this point; but the answer of the defendants admits that he was the duly appointed transfer agent of the Company, and as such had charge of the transfer books and the right to issue certificates upon a transfer made by a real owner of the stock.

This admission is all that is necessary to the present question—the qualification thus put upon the power in the pleading being only the construction given by the defendants themselves as to the cases in which it might be rightfully exercised.

There is no distinction in the application of the principles to which I have referred, between the case of a corporation and that of an individual. Both are equally liable for the frauds of their agents committed in the course of their employment. (Ang. & Ames on Corp. sec. 388, p. 22; Com. R., 330; Goodyear vs. E. Haddam Bank; Story on Ag. sec. 308.)

By holding him out to the world as clothed with a certain authority, and inviting the trust and confidence of the community to him in such capacity, the principal in effect undertakes with all who deal with him in good faith, that his acts are rightfully done, and that he will stand by the innocent dealer and see him protected. (1 Parsons' Select Eq. Cases, at p. 248.)

The act of the agent shall be treated at the election of the injured party as the act of the principal, for which he is liable, and not as that of the agent individually, for which he alone would be responsible.

The fact that the act is one which defrauds the principal himself, and is a gross abuse of the agent's powers, and is done without the assent of the principal or even his knowledge, or against his express commands not communicated to the party dealing with him, makes no difference in the application of the principle, which has its foundations in the very necessities of justice as between men. (Story on Agency, sec. 452; Futer vs. Essex Bank, 17 Mass., 507.)

It is true that this act of Schuyler was one never contemplated in his appointment, nor was he appointed to do what his principals could not rightfully do, but that makes no difference in the application of the principle. He was employed to do lawful and proper acts, as all agents are in contemplation of law, and it was in the execution of the powers of that lawful employment, and in doing an act which upon its face in itself was lawful and within the express limits of his powers, and an act of the very description of those which he was appointed to do, that he committed the fraud.

To allow the principal to escape responsibility upon a distinction of this kind, would be effectually to shield him in every instance of an abuse of power on the part of his agent.

The case is totally unlike that class of cases in which a corporation undertakes to do what it is prohibited from doing by law or by its charter, and has therefore no legal capacity to do, or to that class of cases in which an agent, though acting at the time in the master's employment, undertakes to do an act wholly unconnected with that employment or the business of his agency, and for which he alone is responsible; but it is the case of an abuse of a lawful power by an agent, lawfully appointed by a principal authorized so to appoint, and in the exercise of this very lawful authority, and in the very terms and within the very limits of his powers and according to the custom of his office. (Vanderbilt vs. Richmond Turnpike Company, 2 Coms., 479.)

A case cannot be conceived in which it would be more difficult for parties dealing with the agent to discover a fraud, or in which they would be less put upon inquiry by anything calculated to excite suspicion.

To allow the principal to escape responsibility on the ground that the agent had, by committing such a fraud, exceeded the powers of his appointment, or done what he was never appointed to do, would be effectually to shield him in every instance of an abuse of power on the part of his agent.

I consider the action as virtually upon the certificate, and that that instrument creates a binding obligation on the defendants, which they are precluded from denying, as against these plaintiffs, to be their act—the same having been created by their lawfully constituted agent, within the scope of his legitimate powers, and in the very exercise of them, though in abuse of them; and that though the defendants may not be able, by reason of the limitations imposed by their charter upon the amount of their capital and number of their shares, to admit the plaintiffs to the rights of stockholders, by permitting a transfer of this stock upon their books, they are not, on that account, at liberty to repudiate the act as the act of the corporation, but must make compensation to the innocent holders of the certificates equally as an individual who has undertaken to do an act which he finds himself unable to perform, and whose default in performance has caused an injury to another, would be bound to do.

The rule of damage in such a case is the damage actually sustained by the fradulent act, which in this instance would be the amount loaned on the credit of the certificate; and as that largely exceeds even the par value of the stock, the rule adopted by the Special Term cannot be objected to.

The judgment at the Special Term should be affirmed.

An able and elaborate opinion was rendered by Hon. Justice HOFFMAN, of which we give the following abstract:

The results which I have arrived at, and have endeavored in this opinion to sustain, may be embodied in the following propositions:

1. It is impossible for me to conceive any ground upon which any responsibility can be fixed upon the Company which will not depend upon or arise out of the certificate issued to Kyle, and deposited with the plaintiffs. That certificate was either a contract made by the Company, through its agent, or a representation of an agent, that the facts stated were true, or a guaranty by the Company, that Schuyler's representations in it were true, and an agreement to fulfill them. Interpret it in any manner whatever, it has the element of a contract—a declaration that Kyle was entitled to an interest in the Stock, and an engagement to permit a transfer and admission, upon compliance with certain terms. In my judgment, then, this action is founded upon the certificate, and such certificate comprises a contract. The action, therefore, rests on contract. There is not in the complaint anything at variance with this view.

2. That this contract contains three material particulars. First—That Kyle was entitled to eighty-five shares of the stock Company. Second—That the capital stock was three millions of dollars. Third—That the nominal amount of each share was one hundred dollars. Fourth—And that upon the production of that certificate a transfer should be permitted to the holder upon the books of the Company. That such a contract would be literally, fully and legally performed by the Company allowing the transfer to the plaintiffs on the books—admitting them to the rights of voting and all the other privileges of corporators under the charter—and by recognizing the fact that the interest and share of the plaintiffs in the capital and property of the Company was eight thousand five hundred dollars out of three millions of dollars. That all the genuine shares be reduced by a rate or per centage which would yield this sum. That this was the import, and this the extent of the obligation fixed upon the Company, in favor of the plaintiffs, by the possession of the certificate in question; and that irrespective of any prohibition, expressed or implied, in the charter or any statute, the stockholders could have entered into such an engagement and bound themselves by it. That had the defendants fulfilled such contract and admitted the plaintiffs to a transfer on the books as demanded, it would have been the duty of the directors to have ascertained the shares of genuine stock and its holders, and to have adjusted the proportion of the interests of the latter in the stock of the company, by abating from each share a rate or per centage which would amount to the sum of eight thousand five hundred dollars; and which, if this were the only case, would be about twenty-eight cents and a fraction upon each share. That if the directors refused or neglected this, the plaintiffs could have filed a complaint (and as the facts exist on behalf of themselves and all others similarly situated) to compel it. If the proportion of the spurious stock to three millions admitted it; if, for example, there was one million five hundred thousand dollars of such stock, as stated in the answer, a surrender of one-half of the shares of each genuine holder, and taking new certificates for half, would effect the object. But if this method should not be practicable, or be inconvenient, then an abatement of the nominal value of each share by a rate or per centage sufficient to cover the amount of the spurious stock would be practical and effectual. That there is not sufficient ground to suppose that a discrimination of the stock cannot be made so as to carry out this method of doing justice to all. That in relation to the effect and operation of the charter, it is not to be conceded that the increase of the number of shareholders, for the purpose of voting or participating in the corporate privileges, could work a forfeiture, or be an utterly illegal act towards the State; and that if these holders of certificates were admitted upon a basis as to the amount of their interest, which should leave the capital precisely the same, the rule of public policy which dictates a limitation of capital would not be invaded, and the act would not be unlawful. And lastly, that this was a question for the State of Connecticut, or the Courts of that State, to determine, and for them alone. That it could not form a just ground for determining the question between these claimants and the holders of unquestioned stock.

3. That Robert Schuyler had received from the stockholders such an apparent unlimited power as enabled him to bind the stockholders to perform the stipulations contained in this certificate, although falsely and fraudulently issued by him, provided the claim upon such certificate is asserted by a *bona fide* holder.

4. That there is no evidence to show that Kyle was aware of the fraud attending the issue of the stock, or that he had not stock to his credit in the books. That although, as between himself and the Company, the possession of the certificate before it was pledged gave no right to Kyle, yet, after the pledge to the plaintiffs, he had an equitable lien upon it, to secure him against responsibility on this note, and would have had a full right to it, had he paid such note. And that even if such certificate was of no avail in the hands of Kyle, the rights of the plaintiffs under it being *bona fide* holders, would not be affected by anything which would have rendered it ineffectual in the hands of Kyle.

5. That the extent, force and nature of the obligation imposed upon the Company was such as before stated, and no other. That without a demand and refusal to permit a transfer, no possible right of action would vest in the plaintiffs. Had the transfer been allowed, and the pecuniary interests adjusted upon the principle stated, all claim of the plaintiffs would have been satisfied. And hence that compensation in damages is to be given exclusively on account of the refusal, and on no other ground whatever. That under the circumstances of the present case, the Court is not at liberty to carry out what appears the true and equitable relief, by decreeing a performance of the contract thus interpreted, and that the only measure of damages which the case, as presented, admits of, is the market value of the stock as it has been found; and hence, that the judgment must be affirmed.

Hon. Justice BOSWORTH concurred in the opinion of the Court, and stated the following as his reasons:

1. That in issuing the certificate, Schuyler was acting within the scope of his powers as transfer agent, and the issuing of it was, in judgment of law, the act of the Corporation.

2. That by entrusting to him that department of business, and holding him out to the world as the officer by whom the company would transact it, it represented his official acts to be entitled to credit, and became responsible for his fidelity in that employment.

3. That any person to whom certificates of stock, issued by such officer in the usual form, and authenticated by him in the usual manner, are offered for sale, is, through them, assured by the company, that the facts are as they represent them to be, and is as much authorized to purchase, relying on the truth of that representation, as a merchant is to sell upon the representation of a third person, that the vendee is worthy of credit.

4. That a purchaser in good faith, for value, and in the ordinary course of business, of such a certificate, although it proves to have been fraudulently issued, is entitled to recover his damages of the company, if they refuse to permit of a transfer of the stock, or to reimburse to the purchaser any part of his advance, and that he cannot be charged with having been negligent, or with a want of due caution, for having trusted to the certificate of the proper officer, without further inquiry, when there was nothing in the circumstances under which it was offered to him, or relating to the person offering it, or to the amount of the stock so offered, justly calculated to excite the suspicion of a prudent and cautious man, that the officer of the company had departed from his duty in issuing, or that the holder had been guilty of any improper practice in obtaining it.

OAKLEY, C. J., delivered an opinion orally, substantially as follows:

I might almost say, without any disrespect to the counsel who were engaged in this case, that it has been too much argued. The diversity of legal opinion which has been elicited in the matter is such as might lead some people to suppose that there exists hardly any recognized principle of law by which it can be rightly disposed of.

The facts on which the questions now under decision have arisen, have been so repeatedly stated that they must be thoroughly understood, and it is not necessary now to repeat any of them, except so far as may be necessary to illustrate any general remarks that may be made.

The defendants in this case are sought to be charged and held liable by virtue of the acts of Schuyler, who was said to be their agent. It becomes important, then, to inquire in the first place, what was the character of that agency. I considered him to have been a general agent, as it has been properly expressed, for particular business. That is, he had general powers to superintend the transfer of stock; but he was also certainly an agent, acting under special powers and directions, and special limitations of authority. He was thus like a general agent appointed to do generally any act appertaining to a particular business, but at the same time limited in the performance of that power by the laws of the Company, which provided that the stock should be transferred only on the books of the Company. The evident effect of that was that the title of a party claiming stock should depend upon the nature of the transfer, so far as legal title was concerned. The By-laws say that that transfer shall not be made by any transfer agent except under certain circumstances; that is, that it shall not be made unless there is a certificate of stock surrendered at the time; the whole substance of the provision being that no one can legally convey or authorize to be conveyed any stock, unless there shall be a surrender of stock at the same time.

Now it cannot be denied that if the plaintiffs in this case were apprised of the fact that this certificate of Schuyler was issued when there was no surrender made, no one could with any legal propriety claim that the Company were bound by such issue. If the transfer were made in good faith, and if these certificates could be considered as a contract, I should hesitate before rendering an opinion that the party making this contract with Mr. Schuyler, being bound, as I shall hold him to be, by a knowledge of the charter, and of the by-laws made under it, (for it was that which constituted the right of the agent to act,)—being bound by that knowledge, I should hesitate to hold that the contract was binding on the Company, if there was no stock sold at the time of issue. Because I think it is a sound principle of law, that if a party has any knowledge of any limitation of the agent's power by the principal, and he chooses to act through that agent without inquiring whether the agent is acting within the scope of that limited authority, he acts at his own peril, and if injury follows, he cannot recover. The question of most importance, then, is whether this is a contract which would be sufficient cause for an action? What is this paper? By what authority was it made? It is somewhat remarkable that in the case as it comes before the Court, there is no power shown to have been given by this Company to Mr. Schuyler to sign this certificate—that is, no express power; and there was no evidence of any power except what was derived from the fact that Mr. Schuyler had been in the habit of issuing these certificate as transfer agent, and that the certificates was in the same form as it had been the custom to issue. The power, therefore, was inferential merely. There was no grant of it. Now, as transfer agent simply, Schuyler had no authority to sign this. It is no part of the business of a transfer agent to issue certificates of stock. His business is to attend to the transfer of stock, in the only way which the charter and by-laws prescribe—that is, by the books of the company. It is to see that the stock be surrendered, and see that it is properly transferred, either by power of attorney or in person, to the stockholder, and that proper entries be made upon the books. When that is done, his power as transfer agent ceases. The power to issue stock results either from some direct authority of the company—which has been intimated to exist, but which does not appear before the Court—or is derived from the practice adopted by the company, of permitting Schuyler to issue these certificates. I do not, therefore, rest my opinion upon the notion that here has been a contract upon which any action could be sustained. There is not, in my judgment, any contract here which, upon any consideration, any Court would ever order to be specifically performed.

In the case of a proceeding directly against this Company for the purpose of compelling a specific performance, the answer of the Company would be, "It is a thing we cannot do; there is no such stock in existence." It seems to me that it is impossible to rest our judgment upon the idea that here is a violation of a contract.

But laying aside the question whether or not there is here a contract which the Company can be bound by, the question arises whether, if the Company authorized Schuyler to represent to the world that Mr. Kyle, for instance, was the owner of stock standing in his name upon the books of the Company, as it was, thus showing that the declaration of the Company was made through Schuyler, by authorization, that circumstance was sufficient to hold the company. And although the certificate might not be the evidence of title, it is doubtful whether the parties could go to the books and show their title by showing the fact of the transfer. The question still remains whether, Schuyler having issued the certificate and having gone to the plaintiffs in this case, and tried to borrow money of them and obtain credit of them, they had a right to rely on the terms of that representation, so far as their action in the matter was concerned. If this representation had been made directly by the Company without the intervention of this agent,—if it had turned out that they had done so by mistake, and if any person had relied upon that representation, and had called upon the Company to carry out the terms of the contract to which they had thus assented, I do not see any means by which they could escape.

Now in this case there is no room for discussion in my mind at all as to what the duties of these plaintiffs might possibly have been. There is no allegation in this case that there was any thing here to put these parties on inquiry as to the acts of Schuyler. The plaintiffs relied, as it seems to me they had a right to rely, on these representations of fact, intended to bear witness to the world that the party owning such a paper was entitled to stock, and they acted, as I think they had a right to act, on that representation. Fraud, as the facts were found in this case, existed, and it would be a narrow view of the matter to contend that because the declaration did not claim damages, therefore the case, in this aspect of it, could not be entertained. I suppose that if the fact had been that the money advanced by these plaintiffs was less than the amount of this stock, they could not be permitted to recover anything more than the amount of their loan. If the certificate gave title, it would have been otherwise, and they would have been legally warranted in recovering the whole value of the stock, without regard to the value of the loan.

The order of the Court is, that the judgment at Special Term should be affirmed.

NEW-YORK SUPERIOR COURT—MAY 29.

JUDGE CAMPBELL'S OPINION, DISSENTING FROM THAT OF THE OTHER JUDGES.

The President, Directors and Company of the Mechanics' Bank of the City of New-York vs. The New-Haven Railroad Company.—CAMPBELL, J.—Differing with my brethren in the results at which they have arrived, I shall proceed not without diffidence, but at the same time with a strong conviction of their correctness, to state, though very briefly, the conclusions to which my mind has arrived. My conclusions are as follows:

1. The capital stock of the corporation could not be enlarged by any act of the Directors or Stockholders themselves; much less by any unauthorized act of the Agent, Schuyler. The corporation is itself a creature of law, authorized by the supreme government of the State, and can only be enlarged by the power which created it.

2. The Agent, Schuyler, acted under a general power, but such power was limited to the subject matter; namely, the stock standing on the transfer books in the City of New-York.

3. The claim of the plaintiffs is not founded directly and exclusively upon any contract to pay money, and is not like the case of a fraudulent over-issue of bank notes by the officers of a corporation for the benefit of such officers, and when the suit would be directly upon the notes themselves.

4. This action, if maintainable must be so on the ground of fraud, not the fraud of the agent, but the fraud of the principal. (The principal, though liable for the acts of the agent when within the scope of his general authority, is not liable for such acts when fraudulently or maliciously done, except in the case where the action is founded, as in that of over-issue of bank notes directly upon the instrument or contract put forth by the agent in the name of his principal, or in cases where the agent is entrusted with blank endorsements or signatures of the principal and issues promissory notes fraudulently for his own use. In that class of cases the principal when defrauded by his agent, such agent acting within the scope of his general authority, cannot be permitted to set up by way of defence to the contract which the agent has made the fraud which such agent has committed against the principal. In cases where the action is founded directly upon the instrument or contract which the agent has made in the name of his principal the fraud is committed against the principal, and he must suffer from his misplaced confidence. Under this head come in the exceptional cases to the general rule, that the principal is not liable in any way for the crimes and frauds of his agent. When, however, the action is not directly upon the contract which the agent has made for his principal, when the principal can only be reached by establishing the fraud of the agent, then, I apprehend, the general rule applies.

The action at law, I respectfully submit, is not brought upon the certificate of stock—that is to recover what the certificate calls for. Kyle was not the owner of any such stock, nor had the defendants at the date of the certificate, nor has it now, any such stock to hand over to the plaintiff.

The certificate had the genuine name of the transfer agent affixed, but it was, notwithstanding, a cheat and a lie. The action is not brought to recover what the certificate calls for, namely, so many shares of stock, but is brought to recover the money obtained from the plaintiff by the use of this false token. The certificate was itself the fraudulent representation which the agent made, and by means of which he procured the money. For the money procured by the agent by those false representations, the agent himself is personally liable.

To make the principal liable also, the fraud of the agent must be brought home and charged directly upon the principal. Under the old system of pleading, if a special action on the case had been brought against this defendant to recover the money claimed in this suit, it seems to me it would have been necessary to have averred direct fraud against the defendant in order to sustain the declaration. It would have been necessary to have averred that the defendant, not the agent, obtained the money by a false token or false representation.

It has been repeatedly held that the owner of a vessel is not responsible under false bills of lading, which are instruments to a certain extent negotiable and transferable.

When the holder of such false bill of lading calls upon the owner for the goods—as in this case the holder of the certificate calls for the stock—the owner of the vessel may say: True, the Captain was my general agent to manage the affairs of the vessel; it was his right and his duty to give bills of lading for all goods shipped on board; the instrument you present has his genuine signature affixed; but there were no such goods ever put on board my ship; your bill of lading is a cheat and a lie.

In those cases the principal was not held liable for the fraudulent acts of his agent. It seems to me, therefore, as before shown, that the principle to be fairly deduced from all the leading cases is this—that where the action is founded directly and exclusively upon the contract or instrument which the agent has made or executed in the name of his principal, acting within the scope of his general authority—the contract being one which it is competent for the principal to fulfill, that the principal may be bound, even though the agent has exceeded his authority, and as regards his principal, has been guilty of a fraud. That on the other hand, when the agent has practiced a fraud upon third parties, and when the right to recover is sought to be established substantially, no matter how the pleadings are framed, by the proof of that fraud, and where false bills of lading, false certificates of stock and other false instruments are given in evidence for that purpose, then, though the agent may have availed himself of his position as master of the vessel or transfer agent, or in some other post of trust and confidence, to commit such fraud upon third parties, the agent alone, and not the principal, is liable.

In my opinion the plaintiff is not entitled to recover, and the judgment of the Special Term should be reversed.

The Slave Trade.

U. S. DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.

Jeromino Hermes was arrested and held to bail in $20,000, for bringing a negro from the Coast of Africa to this port, and from thence transporting him to Washington, N. C., and selling him as a slave.

More Men for the Crimea.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

On Saturday night two of the Deputy Marshals, Nevin and Holmes, arrested three gentlemen who stands charged with enlisting men for the service of the British Government in violation of the laws of the United States. The names of the accused are Baron Frederick E. M. Von Carstenan, a Captain in the English service in Canada, Count De Bougard, formerly a General in the French service under Napoleon, Mr. Maximillian Augustus Thoman, and Lieutenant Peter Jorgansen of the English army. They gave bail in $1,000 each to meet the charge, and were released. Mr. Parker Jones, of the Astor House, was there surety.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—June 22.

Before Justice Morris.

DECISIONS.

Livingston et al. vs. Reynolds et al.—Motion granted. Inquest set aside and cause restored to special calendar for Friday, 29th., upon defendants paying cost of inquest, and $5 costs of this motion.

Tompkins vs. Tyson.—Order granted.

Summer et al. vs. Dunbar.—Attachment discharged, with $10 costs of motion.

Morton vs. Church.—Motion granted, with $10 costs of this motion.

In re Hunt.—Order granted.

The People vs. Bishop et al.—Order granted.

Trevis vs. Page.—Order of 12th March vacated, with $10 costs of this motion to the defendant.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—June 23.

Before Hon. Justice Morris.

DECISIONS.

The People ex rel. Willis vs. Guest et al.—Motion dismissed, with leave to renew unless Mr. Willis serve amended affidavits, supplying the defects, upon the counsel for defendants on or before Tuesday next, with motion to renew.

Thompson vs. Murford et al.—Order that the creditors of judgment debtor pay over, refused, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Campbell.

Griswold vs. Fincle.—The Jury in this case brought in a verdict on Saturday morning for the plaintiff, assessing the damages at $1,000.

Lasee vs. Sloat.—Judgment of Court below affirmed, with costs.

Strong vs. Stephens.—Order appealed from affirmed, with costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Ingraham.

DECISIONS.

Reuben O. Skinner and Bernard L. Smyth vs. James Dunbar.—Judgment for plaintiff for the amount admitted to be due by the answer, and, as to the residue of the plaintiff's demand, that it be referred to Moses B. Maclay as sole referee, to hear and determine the same.

Henry J. Bertine vs. The Mayor, &c.—Inquest set aside and vacated, and cause referred to John D. Burchard, Esq.

Robert McCaffrey vs. John W. Latson.—Motion to vacate the appeal in this action granted.

John R. Richards vs. Thomas B. Allen.—Ordered that judgment be given for defendant, unless plaintiff proceed to trial before Michael Ulshoeffer, Esq., the referee duly appointed in this action.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—JUNE 23.

Before Hon. Judge Stuart.

The June term of this Court closed to-day. Nothing of importance was transacted. In the case of John C. Naylor, tried on Friday for perjury, in representing himself before Justice Welsh, of the Essex Market Police Court, as adequate bail for Thomas Harris, charged with petit larceny, and also swearing that his name was John Clancey, the Jury brought in a verdict of guilty, with recommendation to the mercy of the Court. Judgment was suspended till the next term.

Wm. J. Clarson plead guilty to grand larceny in having stolen on the [illegible] of last May two hogsheads of sugar, of the value of $160, from Thomas T. Sturges, No. 6 South-street. Remanded for sentence.

Michael Flynn was placed at the bar charged with stealing from Charles Sands, No. 510 Twelfth-street, on the 10th of last March, a bag of oats. No witness appearing against him he was discharged.

A few cases of motion to discharge upon bail were now heard by His Honor the Judge and passed upon, when the Court adjourned for the term.

The calendar for next term meanwhile is light, no causes of special interest being assigned for that month.

Another American Platform.

The "American Party of Washington County, Penn.," held a public meeting on the 18th, and adopted the following Platform, which was recommended to the State Council:

1. The unlimited *Freedom of Religion*, disconnected with politics—hostility to ecclesiastical influences upon the affairs of Government—equality of rights to all naturalized emigrants who are *thoroughly Americanized*, and owe no temporal allegiance, by reason of their religion, higher than that to the Constitution.

2. No interference with the rights of citizenship already acquired by foreigners, and the protection of law to all who honestly emigrate from love of liberty; but the exclusion of foreign paupers and felons, and a refusal to extend the right of suffrage to all who come hereafter, until they shall have resided from ten to twenty-one years in the United States, and complied with the Naturalization Laws.

3. Opposition to all political organizations composed exclusively of foreigners, and to foreign military companies, and to all attempts to exclude the Bible from Schools supported by the Government.

4. Slavery is local—not national—and we oppose its extension in any of our territories, and the increase of its political power by the admission into the Union of any slave State or otherwise; and we demand of the General Government an immediate redress of the great wrongs which have been inflicted upon the cause of Freedom and the American character by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the introduction of slavery into Kansas in violation of law, by the force of arms, and the destruction of the elective franchise.

5. In humble imitation of the wisdom of WASHINGTON, we oppose all intervention in the affairs of foreign States; yet on all proper occasions, we will not withhold our sympathy from any people aspiring to be free.

6. We support American Industry and genius against the adverse policy of Foreign nations and facilities to internal and external commerce by the improvement of Rivers and Harbors, and the construction of National Roads uniting the various sections of the Union.

7. The union of these States should be made perpetual by a faithful allegiance to the Constitution.

8. In State policy we zealously advocate Retrenchment and Reform, and are in favor of *biennial Sessions of the Legislature*, believing that we have too much legislation, and as a consequence too much taxation.

EXCITING ADVENTURE WITH A BEAR.—An encounter of an exciting and dangerous character, with a bear, occurred on the 10th inst., near Wellsville, in Allegany County. Mr. FRANCIS SMITH, a young man residing in that vicinity, being in the woods with his gun, shot a fawn. After loading his piece, he proceeded a few rods, till, on climbing over a large log in a windfall, he chanced to rouse a large bear which had been quietly sleeping on the other side. Bruin being thus unceremoniously disturbed, sprang upon Mr. S. and caught him around the waist. The embrace thus given was considerably more strenuous than welcome. The enraged brute would doubtless have made short work with Mr. S., who is a person of small size, weighing only 105 pounds, but for the promptitude and presence of mind which he was able to command. Placing his foot beneath the breech of his gun, he contrived to raise it so that with his hands, which were fortunately free, he turned the muzzle downwards upon the bear and fired. The charge took effect, and the formidable animal fell dead. Mr. S. doubtless felt that he had narrowly escaped a deadly peril. The bear was found to weigh 300 pounds.—*Rochester American.*

☞ The "stirring drum and piercing fife" are heard in our streets almost continually,—the present beautiful weather inviting military and target companies out on parade and for exercise. The "Independent Grocers' Guard," of this City, visited East New-York, Wednesday, on a target excursion. They were commanded by Capt. FINCKS, and were accompanied by MULLER's Band.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....*Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.* SATURDAY, June 23—6 P. M.

ASHES—Have not varied. The stock in the Inspection Warehouse, to-day, included 249 bbls. Pearls and 959 bbls. Pots—together, 1,208 bbls.

BARK—Is quiet, but firm, in this market. The Philadelphia *Commercial List* of this date, says: "There has been a steady demand for Quercitron Bark, and prices are well maintained. Sales of 200 hhds. No. 1, at $28 ⅌ ton. Tanners' Bark is arriving more freely, and is dull and lower. Sales of Spanish Oak at $15@$17 ⅌ cord; and Chestnut at $12@$13 50 ⅌ cord."

COFFEE—Rules quiet yet steady. The stock is gradually increasing.

COTTON—Is dull and heavy. Though the number of parcels pressing on the market is not large, the quantity offering exceeds the wants of buyers, and this has an injurious influence on prices. These are still unsettled, and cannot be accurately quoted. Middling Uplands are said to be worth no more than 11¼c. ⅌ lb., but a higher rate is generally claimed. The same disagreement exists in regard to the value of other descriptions.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are without much activity or change in value. The day's sales consist of 6,000 bbls., within our range:

Inferior State	$8 50 @ 8 56¼
Ordinary State	8 50 @ 8 68¾
Straight State	8 68¾ @ 8 81¼
Favorite State	8 81¼ @ 9 00
Mixed Western	9 00 @ 9 18¾
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	9 18¾ @ 9 50
Fancy Michigan	9 62½ @ 10 00
Common to Good Ohio	9 25 @ 9 50
Fancy Ohio	9 62½ @ 10 00
Extra Ohio	10 00 @ 12 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 75 @ 10 50
Fancy Genesee	9 25 @ 9 75
Extra Genesee	11 00 @ 12 75

Canadian is essentially unaltered; 2,300 bbls. were sold. Southern is also unchanged. The transactions embrace 2,000 bbls. Rye Flour and Corn Meal remain about the same.

FRUIT—Raisins have been actively sought after at $2 90 for Layer, and $2 80 for Bunch, ⅌ box; stock much reduced. Other articles, unaltered.

GRAIN—Wheat exhibits no new feature. A parcel of Canadian white was bought by a City miller at $2 45 ⅌ bushel; 500 bushels Western red fetched $2 10. Rye is dull, and only in retail request, at $1 63@$1 65 ⅌ bushel. Barley is unchanged. State and Western Oats are brisker and firmer, being now freely taken, partly for export, at 56c.@63½c., chiefly within the range, ⅌ bushel. Corn is less abundant, and rather dearer. The day's operations add up 62,000 bushels, mainly Western mixed, here and to arrive soon, at $1@$1 04 ⅌ bushel, but including a lot of Southern yellow at $1 04; and do. white at $1 14@$1 15, ⅌ bushel.

HAY—There were 500 bales River sold at full prices.

HIDES—Mr. HULL informs us that the transactions during the week have been quite light, and as the receipts have been large the stock has increased, now amounting to 123,300 hides. Prices for most descriptions remain unchanged as the importers are firm, not wishing to press their receipts upon the market, and dealers are holding off expecting lower prices. Most of the recent arrivals of Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande hides are being stored, as they were procured at too high cost to admit of selling at present rates, without causing a considerable loss. The Spring trade is now about over, although light orders from the tanners may be expected during the Summer months, as the quantity sent out this Spring is much less than that of last year. There is no disposition manifested by the trade to anticipate their wants even at a decline from present rates, they prefer to receive the orders from the tanners before purchasing. Receipts have been as follows: 23,452 Orinoco, ex *Angostura*; 21,547 Rio Grande, ex *F. Demang* and *H. Nason*; 12,750 Buenos Ayres, ex *Rainbow*; 2,620 Maracaibo, ex *Iva*; 1,350 African, ex *E. S. Penny*; 747 Savanilla, ex *Monserat*, and 8,160 hides coastwise, making a total of 69,066 hides foreign and 8,160 coastwise—in all 76,226 hides. The week's sales comprise: 1,800 dry Orinoco, 21 lbs., at 18c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,700 dry Maracaibo, 22@23 lbs., at 15¼c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,300 dry Western, 20 lbs., at 15c., 6 months, usual selection; 516 salted Maracaibo, 30 lbs., at 14c.@14½c., 6 months, usual selection; 514 dry Matamoras, 22 lbs., at 16½c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,736 wet salted Buenos Ayres, 65 lbs., at 11¼c., cash, [illegible] ⅌ cent; 200 dry salted Southern, 25@30 lbs., at 12½c.@13c., 6 months, as they run; 370 dry Savanilla, 22 lbs., at 14c., 6 months, as they run; 180 dry Curacoa, 19 lbs., at 13½c., 6 months, as they run; 600 dry Rio Grande, 22 lbs., at 20c., 6 months, as they run; 134 dry salted St. Thomas, 21 lbs., at 9c., cash, as they run; 456 dry Savanilla, 23 lbs., at 14c., 6 months, rejecting water damaged; 500 dry Southern, 16@17 lbs., at 13½c.@14c., cash, rejecting water damaged; 1,500 Orinoco, on private terms; 1,129 Buenos Ayres, on private terms. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is, as stated above, 123,300, as follows: 17,000 dry Buenos Ayres; 41,300 dry Rio Grande; 41,000 dry Orinoco; 3,000 dry Porto Cabello and Barcelona; 1,350 dry African; 9,000 dry Matamoras, &c.; 400 dry Curacoa; 750 dry Savanilla; 300 dry Maracaibo; 700 dry San Juan; —— dry Maranham; 1,350 dry Chagres; 3,000 dry Southern and Texas; 2,300 dry West India; —— dry California; 600 salted Rio Grande. Expected to arrive shortly at this port: The *Mary Broughton*, from Buenos Ayres, with 6,000 hides; the *Sullivan*, from Orinoco, with 2,000 hides; the *C. Libby*, from Vera Cruz, with 2,000 hides; the *Restless*, from Maracaibo, with 2,000 hides, and others.

HOPS—About 60 bales last year's crop changed hands at former rates.

IRON—Scotch Pig is inactive, being now held at $30@$35, cash, and $31 and over, 6 months, ⅌ ton. No important movements in other kinds.

LATHS—Eastern have declined to $1 50 ⅌ thousand, with a moderate inquiry.

LEAD—Is unchanged.

LEATHER—Mr. HOLE states that "the market is steady at the present rates, which are rather easier with a fair demand, and receipts rather more than the sales; the stock has slightly increased; most of it, however, is composed of inferior leather, there being but little good in market. Heavy Upper in rough and oak tanned are firm and in fair demand. Receipts have been 47,300 sides Hemlock and 6,000 sides Oak. Sales up to last evening foot up 41,000 sides Hemlock and 7,000 Oak, leaving on hand 88,300 sides Hemlock, and 10,600 sides Oak. We quote: Oak Slaughter and Salted—Good Light, 25c.@28c.; Good Middle, 25c.@28c.; Good Heavy, 25c.@28c. Oak Slaughter Spanish—Good All Weights, 22c.@26c. Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c.—Good Light 20c.@21c.; Good Middle, 21c.@22c.; Good Heavy, 19c.@20c. Hemlock, Orinoco, &c.—Good Light, 18c.@19c.; Good Middle, 19c.@20c.; Good Heavy, 17c.@18c. Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 16c.@18c.; do., poor, all weights, 10c.@12c. Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 23c.@21c. On six months' credit.

LIME—Has not varied.

MOLASSES—The demand is pretty fair at buoyant figures. Stock limited. The sales embrace a small quantity of Neuvitas Syrup, at 32c.; and 100 bbls. New-Orleans at 28c.@31½c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are essentially the same as reported in our last.

OILS—We have nothing particularly new to notice in this line.

PROVISIONS—Pork is not active; the small amount offering and the enhanced claims of owners impeding business. The day's sales include 1,750 bbls. New at $19 50@$19 75 for Mess—the latter an extreme rate; and $15 87½@$16 for Prime ⅌ bbl. Old Mess is quoted at $19@$19 25, with but little inquiry therefor. Cut Meats are in steady demand at old figures; 400 pkgs. changed hands at 9¾c.@10½c. for Hams, and 7½c.@7¾c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Bacon is in moderate supply and demand at 9½c.@10c. ⅌ lb. Lard is still quiet yet steady, sales having been made to-day of only 400 bbls. and tcs. fair to strictly prime, at 10½c.@10⅝c. ⅌ lb. Beef is salable and firm; 600 bbls. were disposed of during the day at $9 50@$10 for Prime; $10 75@$12 75 for Country Mess; $15 50@$16 for repacked Mess, and $16 50@$17 for extra do., ⅌ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is moderately inquired for, within a range of from $25@$26 ⅌ tre. Beef Hams are quiet and nominal from $16@$16 50 ⅌ bbl. Butter is obtained at 15c.@19c. for Ohio; 18c.@22c. for ordinary to good State, and 22c.@25c. for choice do., ⅌ lb. Cheese commands but from 6c.@10c. ⅌ lb.

RICE—There have been 180 tcs. sold at old quotations.

SKINS—Mr. HULL sums up this week's business thus: "GOAT—We have had no receipts this week, and prices are the same as those of last week. I notice sales of 50 bales Curacoa at 32c., 6 mos., and 70 bales Tampico, weighing 280 lbs. to the bale, at 32c. ⅌ lb. cash, less 5 ⅌ cent. DEER—We have had one foreign arrival this week of 54 bales Orinoco, 40 of which are to be shipped to Europe. The arrivals of domestic Skins continue large and the stock is accumulating. Sales are to a fair extent. 6,200 lbs. Missouri at 23c.@24½c.; 2,600 lbs. damaged Texas at 15c.; 1,560 lbs. Florida at 21½c.; 4,000 lbs. Arkansas at 18c., all cash."

SUGARS—We have to report sales of 640 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 5¼c.@6½c.; and small lots of other kinds at previous prices. Market unaltered.

TALLOW—Sales of 10,000 lbs. prime were effected at 12c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKEY—We heard that 400 bbls. Ohio and Prison were taken at 37c.@38c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The business was also moderate to-day. Rates have not varied materially. The latest charters have been: A ship, 550 tons, hence in ballast to Akyab, thence with Rice to a port between Havre and Hamburg, at £4 10s., or if from Calcutta to same destination, £5; a ship from City Point to Bristol, E., Tobacco, $[illegible]; one from Rio to London, Deals, £4; one from St. Johns, N. B. to Liverpool, £3 2s. 6d.; a British bark from Quebec to Hull, £4 10s.; a ship from Union Island, Ga., to Barcelona, sawed Lumber, $16, port charges not paid; a bark to Cadiz, light Pipe Staves, $18; a brig, same voyage, supposed $18; an Italian brig to Cork and a market, Corn, 5d.; a brig, 200 tons, from Malaga to New-York, $1,000; a brig, 260 tons, to Lisbon, Rio and back, Coffee, $1 10 ⅌ bag; a bark, same voyage, on private terms; a schooner from Rio to New-York, Coffee, 70c.; a bark from Machias to Port-au-Prince, Boards, $8, and $5 for Wood, &c., home; a brig from Machias to Guadaloupe, Boards, $31 50 for the cargo delivered there, including freight, charterers to pay the brig's port charges and duties; a brig, 190 tons, from Jacksonville to Jamaica, thence to a port on the Continent, $3,300; a bark, 190 tons, to Nuevitas and back, $1,900; one from Cienfuegos to New-York, Sugar, 38c.; a brig, 180 tons, from Jacksonville to Jamaica, Lumber, $10, and back to New-York, $800; a bark from Savannah to St. Jago and back to New-York, and three clipper brigs to Malaga and back, on private terms.

Exports from New-York to Foreign Ports,

Exclusive of Specie, for the week ending June 21, and compared with the corresponding week of last year:

FLOUR.

	1854. Bbls.	Value.	[illegible] Bbls.	Value.
Liverpool	8,426	$19,680	—	$—
London	4,448	26,464	—	—
Glasgow	2,300	22,000	—	—
Brazil	4,050	36,237	280	12,600
New Granada	—	—	281	4,650
Central America	75	760	—	—
Hayti	—	—	410	4,742
Danish West Indies	—	—	60	[illegible]
Dutch West Indies	—	—	666	8,473
British W. Indies	415	3,262	118	1,175
British Guiana	389	3,402	—	—
British N. America	6,330	40,153	2,368	17,871
Total for the week	20,944	$172,763	4,591	$45,679
Total 2d week June	10,287	98,156	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total 1st week June	17,368	180,960	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total in May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total in April	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total in March	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total in February	119,445	1,011,677	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total in Jan.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total in Dec.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total in Nov.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total in October	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total in Sept.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total in August	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total in July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total since 1st July	2,600,317	$12,785,263	[illegible]	[illegible]

WHEAT.

	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.
Liverpool	42,329	$94,628	—	$—
London	6,950	15,000	—	—
Glasgow	12,806	28,326	—	—
Total for the week	60,402	132,950	—	—
Total 2d week June	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—
Total 1st w'k June	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—
Total in May	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—
Total in April	60,796	132,620	—	—
Total in March	258,435	447,878	2,046	6,134
Total in February	216,380	452,951	—	—
Total in January	380,790	822,893	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total in December	1,026,370	2,040,008	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total in November	1,402,317	2,220,749	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total in October	1,469,288	3,142,750	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total in September	886,036	1,185,185	—	—
Total in August	394,678	801,487	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total in July	351,786	689,516	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total since 1st July	7,172,738	$11,294,584	[illegible]	[illegible]

COTTON.

	Bales.	Value.	Bales.	Value.
Liverpool	4,387	$187,238	3,074	$94,488
Glasgow	314	11,389	—	—
Antwerp	—	—	300	[illegible]
Hamburg	155	6,687	—	—
Naples	697	28,631	—	—
Bremen	123	6,283	—	—
Rotterdam	150	6,048	—	—
Marseilles	160	6,369	—	—
Havre	1,793	72,400	—	—
Total for the week	7,816	$337,489	3,283	[illegible]
Total 2d w'k June	8,439	295,676	2,712	[illegible]
Total 1st w'k June	6,784	288,604	5,636	[illegible]
First week in May	37,386	1,617,560	40,605	[illegible]
Total in April	27,838	1,323,558	23,490	[illegible]
Total in March	29,858	1,342,058	18,898	[illegible]
Total in February	26,344	1,139,196	14,355	[illegible]
Total in January	20,320	1,017,863	20,251	[illegible]
Total in December	12,774	651,283	23,354	[illegible]
Total in November	18,161	647,408	11,552	[illegible]
Total in October	23,723	1,053,163	21,140	[illegible]
Total in September	26,665	1,336,279	18,664	[illegible]
Total in August	16,226	732,497	22,381	[illegible]
Total in July	31,224	1,536,385	25,939	[illegible]
Total since 1st July	288,800	$13,268,448	265,151	[illegible]

CORN.

	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.
Liverpool	46,576	$37,608	67,821	[illegible]
Glasgow	—	—	28,461	[illegible]
Falmouth	17,004	12,696	—	—
Antwerp	—	—	91	[illegible]
Bremen	—	—	30	[illegible]
Oporto	—	—	3,300	[illegible]
British W. Indies	1,186	1,063	—	—
British Guiana	100	86	—	—
British N. Amer'a	500	435	—	—
Total for the week	65,365	$52,191	97,854	[illegible]
Total previously	2,704,033	2,426,301	4,094,805	[illegible]
Total since 1st July	2,769,398	$2,478,492	4,192,659	[illegible]

CORN MEAL.

	Bbls. and bus.	Value.	Bbls. and bus.	Value.
London	100	$400	—	$—
Brazil	5	25	—	—
Hayti	—	—	15	[illegible]
Dutch W. Indies	—	—	52	[illegible]
Danish W. Indies	—	—	228	[illegible]
British W. Indies	44	182	60	[illegible]
British N. Amer'a	2,684	9,167	838	[illegible]
Total for the week	2,833	$9,774	1,193	[illegible]
Total previously	66,719	289,327	85,322	[illegible]
Total since 1st July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

BEEF.

	Bbls. and tcs.	Value.	Bbls. and tcs.	Value.
Liverpool	308	$7,880	—	[illegible]
London	219	5,060	445	[illegible]
Bristol	—	—	10	[illegible]
Glasgow	130	3,145	—	—
Marseilles	288	6,740	—	—
Antwerp	—	—	30	[illegible]
Sardinia	—	—	230	[illegible]
Chili	—	—	550	[illegible]
Cuba	2	21	—	—
New Granada	—	—	219	[illegible]
Danish W. Indies	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dutch W. Indies	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]
British W. Indies	12	164	—	—
British Guiana	17	283	—	—
British N. America	60	835	14	[illegible]
Total for the week	1,156	[illegible]	1,868	[illegible]
Total previously	83,112	834,767	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total since 1st July	84,168	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

PORK.

	Bbls. and tcs.	Value.	Bbls. and tcs.	Value.
London	658	$9,375	—	[illegible]
Toulon	2,657	21,754	1,700	[illegible]
Marseilles	260	2,400	—	—
Antwerp	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chili	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hayti	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Granada	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cuba	20	357	—	—
Danish W. Indies	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]
British W. Indies	32	642	[illegible]	[illegible]
British Guiana	155	[illegible]	—	—
British N. America	688	9,345	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total for the week	3,402	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total previously	76,264	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total since 1st July	79,426	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 25, 1855.

[illegible] & [illegible], No. [illegible] Broadway, Albany, N. Y., are agents for the DAILY, WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES. Single copies by the week and [illegible] will be furnished on application to them.

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The News by the Star of the West.

The news from California, a full summary of which is published on another page of this morning's paper, will be found quite interesting. On the 28th of May the San Francisco City elections took place. The struggle was between Know-Nothings and Democrats; and of the City officers elected, five were Democrats and three Know-Nothings—JAMES VAN NESS, the Democratic candidate for Mayor, receiving a majority of only 65 votes. Of the sixteen Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen elected, eight were nominees of one and eight of the other party, so that the victory has been pretty equally divided between the two.

The creditors of PAGE, BACON & Co. have been holding several large meetings. Committees were appointed to examine the accounts and affairs generally of the firm, and at a meeting on the 29th of May, Mr. C. K. GARRISON came forward and pledged his property to the amount of $400,000 in support of the house, in order to secure the creditors and stay all further legal proceedings. This proposition seems to have given general satisfaction.

An article from the *Alta California* on the WALKER and KINNEY expeditions, together with a letter from Colonel KINNEY, published elsewhere, will be read with interest. The two expeditions, it will be seen, have calculated on meeting in Nicaragua. The *Alta* states that WALKER enters Nicaragua by the express invitation of CASTILLON, the Democratic candidate for President, who, by special contract, has promised him and his party 72,000 acres of territory, to be chosen from any of the public lands, for the efficient support he is expected to give to the revolutionary cause. Interesting news may soon be expected from that quarter of the world.

The San Francisco market reports present nothing new. The prospects of miners generally were very good, and the accounts of the grain crop flattering in the extreme.

Canal Questions.

The Canal Board have decided by a vote of 4 to 3 not to appeal the case of POST against the Auditor—putting the refusal on the ground that the case was one of temporary and not permanent appropriation of the waters of the Black River.—*Albany Argus.*

The *Argus* is not quite accurate in this case. The Canal Board gave the vote mentioned, but that vote did not pass the resolution,—which contained also a provision that the draft should be *paid*, and required, therefore, by the rules of the Board, an affirmative vote of *five*. Actually, therefore, the Board took no action in the matter. The case is one of a good deal of interest and importance. The State has taken water from the Black River to supply the Canal,—to the serious injury, doubtless, of the water power on the river. A law of the State authorizes the Canal Commissioners to appraise and pay these damages in certain cases. In this case, the damages of Mr. POST were appraised at a little over $600,—the Commissioner regarding the appropriation of the water as a *temporary* one, inasmuch as the State has ordered the construction of reservoirs on the Moose River Lakes for the purpose of supplying to the Black River in dry seasons the water taken from it for the Canal. He accordingly gave his draft for the amount. The Auditor, when the draft was presented, declined to pay it, on the ground that the appropriation of the water was a *permanent* and not a *temporary* appropriation, and that the damages should have been awarded on that basis. On application, the Supreme Court issued a *mandamus* to compel the Auditor to pay the draft,—taking the ground, first, that it was a temporary appropriation, and secondly, that the Auditor was merely a ministerial officer, and that he had no authority to review or set aside the acts of the Canal Commissioners.

A resolution was offered in the Canal Board that the case should be carried up. A *substitute*, directing the draft to be paid and the case to be discontinued, was passed by a vote of 4 to 3;—but when the question was put on the passage of the resolution thus substituted, the affirmative vote being *four* when *five* are requisite, it was lost. The matter, therefore, stands just as if the Board had taken no action. We understand, however, that the Auditor had already taken steps to have the case taken to the Court of Appeals, where it will, therefore, be decided. If that Court decides that the appropriation of the water was a permanent one, the State will of course be liable to much heavier damages, and the erection of reservoirs to supply the River will be a work of supererogation. It will not be amiss, however, in any case, to have a more accurate definition of the powers and duties of the Auditor.

Suum Cuique.

Monsieur HUC, the French Missionary, in his recently published book of Travels in China, sets down the Chinese as the most systematic and wholesale liars on the face of the earth. His opportunities for observation have undoubtedly been good;—but so important a judgement should not be hastily pronounced. Though he has traveled a great deal, he has not been everywhere; and it is not always fair, moreover, to judge the character of a whole people by the habits and conduct of the individuals one happens to meet. Although M. HUC has been all over Europe and Asia, he has never been in Oneida County; nor has he had any opportunity of comparing the gifts of sundry Editors in that section of the Empire State, with those of the Mandarins and other officials of the Celestial Empire, in the particular to which he refers. It is not always in good taste to boast extravagantly of one's own countrymen; and we are well aware that Americans are often denounced for deeming their people the smartest in all creation, and superior to all others in every accomplishment open to general competition. But, without any overweening national vanity, we cannot help believing that if he had fallen in with the Editors of the Rome *Excelsior*, the Utica *Testotaller* and the Oneida *Herald*, and had been forced to cultivate their acquaintance as closely as he did that of his Chinese friends, Monsieur HUC would have hesitated before he awarded the palm to the latter.

The first two papers named belong to that habitually intemperate class of journals which find a substitute for the *stimulus* of rum in the more malignant, and therefore more palatable, stimulus of slander and falsehood. Malice with them stands in the place of brains; and no conception of the obligations of truth and common decency seems ever to have dawned upon them. There is no end, and we do not remember ever having seen any beginning, to their fabrications and fulminations about the TIMES, and its Editor; but the public seems to be, if possible, even more indifferent than ourselves to them all. The Oneida *Herald* is a paper of different professions, but similar practices. It garnishes its libels somewhat less with capital letters and exclamation points than its competitors; but this is the only particular in which they have any decided advantage over it.

We took occasion some weeks since to compliment the *Herald* upon its unrivaled faculty of condensing its falsehoods, and took the trouble, by way of illustration, of picking out and labeling *five* separate and distinct fabrications in a single sentence. The notice we took of it then seems to have stimulated it to fresh efforts. We cannot say that it has improved much on its old achievements in this line,—for in fact there was not much room for improvement;—but it holds its own remarkably. One of its late issues says in one sentence that the TIMES "has turned something like half a dozen summersets on the Temperance question;"—adds in the next that it has now "gone bodily over to the ranks of the liquor men,"—and caps the climax by the crowning falsehood that "it defends the conduct of the mob at Portland." Here within the compass of as many lines, are *three* bald and palpable falsehoods,—each as "well-defined and separate" as the six-and-thirty stenches which COLERIDGE found in the scented city of Cologne. The *Herald's* superiority over the *Testotaller* in this matter of condensation is very manifest; for the latter paper, in an emulous effort the next week, only succeeded in bringing forth the single falsehood that the TIMES is "now as open an opponent of the Prohibitory Law as the New-York *Herald* and Albany *Atlas*." Possibly it designed to make up in magnitude what it lacked in number. If that was its purpose, it did not altogether fail.

Now, it certainly is a matter of very little consequence to anybody, and none at all to us, what the prints referred to may say of the TIMES or its course. We have a very respectable circle of readers, who are intelligent enough to form their own opinions concerning what they may find in its columns; and we never feel under the necessity of making an argument to convince *them* that what our assailants say of us is not true. But we are unwilling that the numerous readers of M. HUC's popular and most entertaining book of travels should come hastily to the conclusion, that there cannot be found in this free and independent country, as gifted and as accomplished liars as those whom he so extols. Though we do not belong to the Know-Nothing Order, we are unwilling to see the laurel that may belong in America thus unceremoniously awarded to a class of ignorant and unnaturalized foreigners. At all events there ought to be a fair field and no favor: and a final judgment ought not to be rendered until M. HUC has had an opportunity of comparing our Oneida friends with his Chinese experts.

☞ The *Commercial* seems to have been as badly "sold" as the Mayor, by the *canard* that the Governor intended to call out the military in this City on the Fourth of July, to enforce the Prohibitory Law. It is naturally, therefore, quite indignant at our intimation that the Mayor's letter of inquiry was impertinent, as well as at the curt tone of the Governor's reply. Such an act, argues the *Commercial*, would have led to fearful scenes of slaughter, and to a lamentable destruction of life and property;—*therefore*, it was the Mayor's duty to inquire of the Governor whether he intended to commit it. Conceding the *Commercial's* premises, our inference from them would be that it was the Mayor's duty to presume that the Governor would *not* commit it,—until he had some official and reliable information on the subject. We have always understood that the Mayor's duty extended over a large field and embraced a great variety of subjects; but we were never aware that it belonged to him, as the Executive of the City, to institute an official inquiry into every absurd and foolish rumor that might be set afloat by malicious or mischievous persons. We hope, at all events, that he is entirely satisfied with the success of his experiment in this case.

A Conciliatory Word.

Next to a consciousness of deserving praise is, in the way of satisfaction, perhaps, the reception of it from one who has habitually, persistently and bitterly belied you. To have one's position in society acknowledged and recognized by those who claim to lead in it, is something, provided the acknowledgment does not come as it did from CHESTERFIELD to JOHNSON, at a time when it is no longer needed. *So a young nation just emerging from* obscurity, may be pleased of commendation and appreciation from its elders when seasonably given, which it will pass by with a derisive smile in the maturity of its growth and power. When we remember the hereditary hatred—for hatred may be hereditary in newspapers as well as men—of the London *Times*, the Jupiter Tonans now of the British nation, as formerly of the British aristocracy, the pertinacity and virulency of its attacks upon everything American, beginning with its people and institutions and ending with cursing the very soil from which they sprung, it is certainly worth while to chronicle words such as the following, which appeared in one of its leaders a few days since: "France, England and the United States, stand in the vanward of civilization." Indeed! So the "young and chivalrous Emperor of Austria," prudent Prussia, and even "heroic Sardinia," which *has been dragooned by the Allies into* throwing away her little army in another's quarrel,—all are passed by, and the Atlantic is crossed in order to place an indifferent spectator of the bloody broil "in the vanward of civilization."

Whether this declaration is the tardy homage which prejudice is forced to pay to truth, on the commencement of a conciliatory policy by which the Allies hope to make evident to the United States the blessings, present and prospective, which they are conferring on the East and humanity in general, by investing Sebastopol and peppering it with shells and stink-pots, we cannot say. Perhaps the compliment is the point of a mingling of both motives. At all events we ought not to be too much elated by being thought worthy of being esteemed the compeers of France and England in civilization.

It is not many years since "despotic, barbarous" Russia was in high favor in England. ALISON went so far then as to pronounce her the destined regenerator of the East, and hailed with joy the approaching period when she should plant the cross on the dome of Saint SOPHIA.

But times have changed. "The most disreputable paper in England" then caressed the Czar and cursed the United States. The former now sinks into the "despot" and the "barbarian," while the latter is seen to emerge through the glasses of the *Times* "in the vanward of civilization."

Monuments.

We trust that the recent movement of some of the citizens of Brooklyn will result in the tardy discharge of an act of patriotism and propriety—the erection of a suitable monument to the martyrs who perished in our waters on board British prison-ships during the war of the Revolution.

It is a little surprising, considering the pride of America in her early history and her first heroes, that so little has been done to mark the spots which patriotic valor has forever sanctified, and to commemorate the men whose deeds have endeared their memory to the nation, by monuments and medals and public statues.

Magnificent mountains and rivers give grandeur to a country, but monuments upon its hills, images of heroes who have honored it in their lives, in the public squares of its cities, and medals struck in commemoration of great events, give it soul and life. They keep the present perpetually in the presence of the great deeds of the past, and preserve the heroic spirit of a nation.

The traveler beholds in London the figure of the idol of England, the Duke of WELLINGTON; at Berlin, that of the great FREDERICK; at Paris, on the summit of the column in the Place Vendôme, the bronze representation of the great conqueror, NAPOLEON. But he will look in vain through the squares and streets of the capital of the Western World for the image of the great and good WASHINGTON.

This ought not to be so. If the hurry of life, the pursuit of money and of pleasure are so great with us that we cannot stop to honor all our heroes and statesmen who are numbered with the dead, let us pause long enough at least to rear a worthy monument in the most conspicuous place in the City to the memory of WASHINGTON. The feelings of the heart in matters of this kind, for the sake of liberty and patriotism, ought to show themselves in external acts. Thus the stranger will be impressed with the reality of the veneration of the Republic towards those who sustained its doubtful fortunes with their lives, and the citizen will be forever urged to emulate their heroism under like circumstances.

We hope the movement to erect a monument to the prison-ship martyrs will be carried forward, and incite our citizens to take steps for the erection of a monument which shall worthily commemorate the Father of his Country.

☞ We are advised that in various quarters persons traveling represent themselves as Correspondents or agents of the TIMES; and on the strength of such representations solicit and often receive free passage on Railroads and steamboats, and immunity from other payments to which ordinary travelers are subjected. We desire it to be distinctly understood that *no person whatever* has any authority, or any permission, from the Proprietors of this paper to make such representations or solicit such privileges; and that any one who may claim to be a correspondent or agent of the TIMES for any such purpose, without being able to show the proper written credentials, is undoubtedly a swindler and should be treated accordingly. Railroad Conductors, Steamboat Captains and Hotel keepers will render us a special service by informing us of every attempt to impose upon them in the way described.

A REASONABLE REQUEST.—One of the Sunday papers says that DANIEL D. BRIGGS, Esq., one of the present United States Appraisers, who has been an Alderman and served a full term without making himself a nuisance, wishes the public to *distinctly* understand that he is no relative of the *other* BRIGGS, who is now an Alderman. We can appreciate the feeling that lies at the bottom of his anxiety on this point, and cheerfully give his request the benefit of this additional publicity.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MOZART's divine opera of "Don Giovanni" will be produced to-night by the La Grange troupe. If the announcement does not crowd the house, music is well nigh extinct among us. "Don Giovanni" is one of those operas which the world requires to bring it back to a perception of the true and beautiful in art. It is ever lasting in its freshness; unfailing in its abundant geniality, and elevating, always, in its tender, loving simplicity.

The cast to-night is remarkably strong. *Zerlina*, Madame LA GRANGE; *Donna Anna*, Madame ROSE DEVRIES, (her first appearance in two years;) *Donna Elvira*, Madame CATARINA DE FERRARI, (her first appearance in this country;) *Don Ottavio*, Signor MIRATE; *Don Giovanni*, Signor MORELLI; *Leporello*, Signor ROVERE.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—The Grand German Musical Festival of the the United Vocal Societies of the Northern, Eastern and Southern States comes off to-night. This event takes place yearly, in one or other of the principal cities of the Middle States, and is in every respect of high musical importance. The united choruses number a thousand voices. A grand orchestra of one hundred performers, under the able *baton* of Mr. BERGMANN, accompanies and assists this immense mass. Effects of the superbest character may be expected from such a combination.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—The experiment of a Summer season at this house has been attended with success. During the past week several benefits came off—among others, Mrs. HOUGH's, a lady who is beginning to be rightly appreciated. Three pieces are on the bill for to-night—"Born to Good Luck," "New-York As It Is," (with the original *Mose*, Mr. CHANFRAU,) and "The Secret."

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The second performance of the German Opera Company on Friday night attracted a moderate attendance. Until after the 4th of July a positively good audience can scarcely be expected. Gothamites are leaving for the country, and visitors will not arrive until then. There is in consequence ample accommodation for those who preserve, in the interim, an appetite for pleasure. The performance on Friday night was excellent. Every allowance must of course be made for the smallness of means employed by the management. But what *can* be done with a moderate company and a fine orchestra is done.

To-morrow night LORTZING's comic opera, the "Czar and the Zimmerman," will be produced. Madame SEIDENBURG is announced as the heroine, but as this lady is to sing at the Academy of Music on the same evening, we suppose there is a mistake somewhere. Don't know where.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—BALFE's spectacle opera, "The Daughter of St. Mark," was repeated here on every evening of last week, and we are informed now goes off in a creditable manner. It is announced for to-night. Miss LOUISA PYNE, Mr. HARRISON and the other prominent members of the troupe appear.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—This excellently conducted establishment opens to-night for a brief Summer season. Two popular and remunerative stars have been engaged for the occasion—Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS. They appear in three pieces—"Paudeen O'Rafferty," "It's the Custom of the Country," and "Barney the Baron."

CONCERT.—Master AUGUSTUS LUCA, a black pianist, who is called the "Ethiopian THALBERG," announces a concert for Wednesday evening, at the Tabernacle.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Signor ROSSETTI, a tenor of eminence, who has been some months in America, but without an opportunity of displaying his powers, makes his first appearance to-morrow evening in DONIZETTI's "Belisario." Signora MANZINI, Madame SEIDENBURG, and others, will assist. We hope there will be a good attendance.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS during the repairing of their Hall are giving entertainments in the provinces. To-night they sing in Albany. We commend them to our readers.

There are yet two excellent companies (of Negro Minstrels) in New-York—CHRISTY & WOODS, No. 472 Broadway, and PERHAM'S, No. 663 Broadway.

In the way of Equestrianism there is the Olympic Circus, No. 45 Bowery, and in the way of FINE ARTS the DUSSELDORF *Gallery* (unequaled) and JOHN R. SMITH's Grand Tour of Europe and Siege of Sebastopol, No. 539 Broadway.

City Mortality.

Dull times for undertakers now. The City Inspector reports but 322 deaths in this City last week, 31 less than the previous week, and a decrease of 115 as compared with the corresponding week of last year. Of the whole number of deaths, 3 were caused by apoplexy, 1 by cholera, 33 by consumption, 21 by convulsions, infantile, 2 by debility, adult, 3 by delirium tremens, 7 by diarrhœa, 7 by dysentery, 25 by scarlet fever, 1 by insanity, 2 by jaundice, 1 by small-pox, and 10 by measles; 14 were from violent causes and 2 from old age; 36 died at the public institutions. Nativities—United States, 231; Ireland, 56; Germany, 19; England, 7; France, 3; Scotland, 2; Switzerland, 1; West Indies, 1; unknown, 1; 103 of the entire number of deaths were children under 1 year of age.

Completion of the Census.

At a Convention of the Census Marshals, held at the Broadway House on Friday evening, 22d inst., it appeared that they would complete their work and finish their copying by the middle of July. Some of the Marshals reported that they had subdivided their Districts in order to secure the prompt completion of the Census. A General Convention of the entire body of Marshals is hereby called to meet at the Broadway House on Friday, June 29, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

Festival of St. John.

To-day the Festival of St. John, whom the Free Masons claim as one of them, is to be celebrated in divers places and in sundry ways. The new steamer *Thomas C. Haight* takes a party to Bridgeport. Another company go up to New-Rochelle by the New-Haven Road, to swell a grand procession and take part in imposing ceremonies. The Doric Lodge make an excursion in the *Laura Keapp*. A pleasant day and a good time to all of them.

☞ It is hardly necessary to say, perhaps, that the Sunday Liquor Law is no longer enforced. All the saloons were open as usual yesterday, but we did not notice about them so many loungers as usual. The rainy, cloudy, foggy and uncertain state of the weather probably kept the loungers within doors, as it did many other more respectable persons.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times

The Massachusetts Know-Nothings.

BOSTON, Saturday, June 23.

A meeting of Know-Nothings in the Eleventh Ward of this city last night, was addressed by Senator WILSON and Governor GARDNER. The former confined his speech to the subject of the Philadelphia National Convention, asserting that it was the aim and desire of the Massachusetts delegation to avoid the question of Slavery, which was forced upon them by the South, and they were obliged to meet it then and there.

In the Convention, Mr. BOWLIN, of Virginia, said he intended to whip some Massachusetts men, and Judge CONE, of Georgia, demanded and would have a declaration from the North in favor of Slavery, otherwise her delegates would leave. Mr. WILSON said that seventeen of the Platform Committee supported the majority resolutions, principally coming from States where the American party had been defeated; and they were opposed by fourteen delegates representing twenty-six electoral votes in those States where the American party have triumphed. The delegates from Georgia went in for GEORGE LAW for President, and six from Pennsylvania. Mr. WILSON said that Governor GARDNER told the South that not a city nor a town in Massachusetts would support the majority platform, and that Mr. BROOKS, of the New-York *Express*, had said that the whole North would spurn the platform. It was attempted in the platform to put him (WILSON) down, to turn him out, when Gov. GARDNER declared that if such was the result, he too would leave. Mr. WILSON was very severe on the "doughfaced" New-York delegation, who he charged with keeping the Massachusetts delegation from the Council for twenty-four hours after the proceedings commenced.

Death of Judge Samuel S. Wilde.

BOSTON, Saturday, June 23.

Judge SAMUEL S. WILDE, for many years a Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, died at his residence in this City last night. He was 85 years old.

The death of the Judge was announced to-day in the Municipal and Common Pleas courts, when, after appropriate remarks by Judge HOAR and MELLEN, and Mr. COOLEY, County Attorney, both Courts adjourned till Monday.

Murder Through Jealousy.

BOSTON, Sunday, June 24.

Last night, actuated by jealousy, LYDIA JAMES stabbed FRANCIS MATRAS, a sailor, in North street, so that he died to-day in the hospital. Both parties colored.

We have had an easterly wind all day, and this evening rain is falling.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 22.

Hon. HENRY SIMMONDS, Mayor of Maidstone, England, was presented yesterday to the President of the United States at the White House, and also to Governor MARCY, Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 23.

That Consul FABENS and FLETCHER WEBSTER came hither for the purpose of getting a clearance for Colonel KINNEY's steamer is generally believed, but in the conferences with certain executive officers they did not broach the subject. The present temper of the Administration is decidedly against such action.

The War Department has received further advices which entirely discredit the reported capture of Fort Laramie by the Indians.

The Ohio Republican State Convention.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, June 23.

A large Convention was held here to-day to nominate delegates to the Republican State Convention to be held at Columbus on the 13th July. Owing to the fact that two calls had been published—one for to-day and another for the 7th July—a good deal of excitement prevailed; but a compromise was finally effected, and it was finally agreed that there should be only one Convention, and the Know-Nothings, Anti-Slavery men and outsiders all united, and the list of delegates reported by the Compromise Committee was adopted almost unanimously.

Fatal Fracas in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, June 23.

Two edge-tool makers, named CUNNINGHAM and FOWLER, got into a quarrel to-day, which resulted in the latter being shot dead and the former seriously wounded by a blow from a hammer.

The weather here continues wet.

The Liquor Law in Connecticut.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Saturday, June 23.

J. S. PARMELEE, of the McDonough House, and PETER ROSENKRANTZ, were tried to-day for violating the Liquor Law. The former was found guilty on four indictments, and ROSENKRANTZ on three. They were fined $20 and costs, from which they appealed and gave sureties. These cases were prosecuted to test the constitutionality of the Liquor Law.

Fatal Accident at the Falls of Niagara.

NIAGARA FALLS, Saturday, June 23.

A man went over the American Falls this morning. He was in the act of landing from a skiff just above the rapids, when he was carried away by the current, and his boat capsized. His name is unknown, but he is supposed to have been on his way from Canada with vegetables.

Railroad Accident and Death.

CONCORD, N. H., Saturday, June 23.

An Irishman named SULLIVAN was killed on the railroad, about a mile from here, by the early train to Boston. He stepped from one track to avoid one train and was run down by another, the approach of which he had not noticed. His head was severed from his body.

Kentucky Politics.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, June 23.

Colonel PRESTON, Sag Nicht, has announced himself a candidate for Congress from this district, in opposition to Colonel MARSHALL, the American candidate. Colonel THOS. F. MARSHALL has announced himself a candidate for Congress from the Ashland District, in opposition to his brother, Dr. MARSHALL, the American candidate.

Accident to the Steamboat Northerner.

CHICAGO, Saturday, June 23.

The steamer *Northerner* left St. Louis on Wednesday evening last, and when about fifteen miles down the river, struck a rock, and the water gaining on her very rapidly, she was run on the bar, where she sank up to her guards. None of the passengers or crew were injured.

Arrival of the Daniel Webster at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, June 22.

The steamship *Daniel Webster*, from San Juan Nicaragua, arrived here to-day, bringing 83 passengers and San Francisco dates to the 1st inst.

Maine Politics.

PORTLAND, Saturday, June 23.

The straight Whigs held a public caucus here this evening, and chose delegates to the State Convention of straight Whigs to be held in this city next Thursday.

Acquitted.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, June 23.

Mrs. FRAZER, and a man named CRIGG, charged with murdering Mr. FRAZER, the husband of the woman, were acquitted at Lexington to-day.

Mortality in Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, June 23.

The deaths in Boston, for the week ending today, were 69, ten of which were from small pox.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 24—Arr. ships J. Montgomery, Dennett, New-Orleans; Sea Queen, [illegible], Liverpool; bark Frank[illegible], [illegible], Trinidad; brig Vulture, Perkins, Jacknel.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC IN BROOKLYN.
The Brooklyn City Court Decides Itself Legally Constituted.

The People vs. Ezekiel Baldwin.—It will be remembered that on Thursday last Ezekiel Baldwin was arraigned in the Brooklyn City Court, to plead to an indictment found by the Grand Jury of that Court, for selling liquor by the glass on his premises, No. 15 Fulton-street, since the 1st of May. Defendant being a member of the Kings County Liquor Dealers' Association, the counsel employed by that Association, Messrs. Lott, Hadden, Hamilton, King and Morris, appeared in his behalf and pleaded that the Brooklyn City Court, as a criminal body, had no existence—it was not legally constituted; that the two Supervisors associated with the Judge were not named in the act creating the Court, and the Court was not organized *in conformity with the Oswego Court*, claimed to be the model Court.

This question was argued at some length by counsel, and the Court reserved its decision until Saturday. On Saturday (23d inst.) the Court assembled and decision was rendered that the Court was legally constituted as a Court of criminal jurisdiction. The Judge in his opinion did not consider the Oswego Court as a model, because others had been previously established, and referred to all similar Courts in the State, showing that in all essentials they are constituted the same—that there did exist the uniformity required by the law. As to the Supervisors, they had been placed there by the Legislature, and cited in support of his conclusions 12th section article 14 of the Constitution, which provides "that all local Courts shall remain with their present powers until altered by the Legislature." By this that body had the implied power to do what it had done.

Mr. Lott reserved the privilege of excepting to the ruling, which was noted by the Court.

Mr. Hadden then moved to *set aside* the indictment, for the following reasons:

First—Because the Grand Jury that found the indictment was improperly organized, inasmuch as the Grand Jurors were not drawn from the list as required by law, which requires the list to be deposited in the City Clerk's office in October, but they were summoned by the Sheriff, by order of this Court, indiscriminately.

Second—That a sufficient number of Grand Jurors, thus summoned, not appearing on the first day, an additional number of three was drawn.

Third—That the list of Grand Jurors from which the first drawing was made was composed exclusively of individuals, inhabitants of only eleven Wards of the city—from the old city of Brooklyn. As a consequence, therefore, this Grand Jury was not drawn from the body of the City of Brooklyn.

Mr. Lott here read the minutes of the Court to substantiate these points.

Fourth—A number of these Grand Jurors were not qualified by law.

Mr. Hadden said they proposed to prove these points by affidavits and the record.

The Court was in doubt as to whether affidavits could be received in proof. He thought the District Attorney had a right to cross question.

R. C. Underhill, Esq., District Attorney, said that he had had no intimation of this motion at all, and wanted some time to consider the question. He would be ready to reply in two hours.

The Court thought best to adjourn the case until some time next week. There was no Jury present, and the trial could not be proceeded with the present week if this question was at once disposed of.

The District Attorney opposed this; he was anxious to have these preliminary questions disposed of. The liquor cases would have to go off for the term if things went on in this way.

The Court decided to adjourn till Monday (this day), at 2 o'clock.

☞ There was a very interesting celebration last evening at the Sands-street Methodist Church, of the Juvenile Sunday School Missionary Association. Rev. Messrs. MILBURN and H. C. FARES delivered addresses, and the singing was effective.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

RESIDENTS IN AGUE DISTRICTS MAY ALL INsure their health the coming season, by using the new "Antidote to Malaria," called RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE. It prevents or removes all traces of disease. Dr. Chilton's certificate accompanies each bottle. For sale by C. H. RING, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., and dealers generally. J. A. RHODES, Providence, R. I.

DR. S. S. FITCH, THE AUTHOR OF "SIX LECtures on Consumption," &c., office No. 714 Broadway, New-York. Open daily, Sundays excepted, from 9 until 5,—treats consumption, asthma, diseases of the heart, and all chronic diseases of males and females. Consultation free.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853 and 1854, and this is the lock, and the only powder-proof lock, that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition, and now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell his Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-proof Locks.
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

"THE MOST CONFIRMED CASES OF THE MOST distressing disease oftimes arise from indigestion. All of us, more or less, are troubled with this annoying symptom; still as it is a general thing, we do not attempt to medicate until something serious intervenes. We would, as a public monitor, warn all our readers against the sin of neglect, and at the same time recommend to their notice Dr. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, the original preparation as prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, No. 120 Arch st., Philadelphia. We have seen cures effected through its influence."—*Scott's Weekly.*
For sale by Druggists and dealers everywhere.

UNDER-GARMENTS FOR WARM WEATHER.—The best assortment in the City will be found as usual at RANKIN'S OLD STAND, NO. 104 BOWERY.
The Zephyr Merino Vests, originally introduced by us years since, are universally approved, and are sold at PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.
Call, examine and compare!
Established in 1823. A. RANKIN & CO., No. 104 Bowery.

PHOTOGRAPHIC AND GALVANIZING CHEMICALS.—Plumbago, Pyrogallic and Iodide Ammonium, Bromide Potassium, Superphosphate Iron, all Cadmium preparations, Iodide Potassium, pure Ether, Hyposulphite Soda, Iodized Collodion, Nitrated Cyanide Silver, Blue Vitriol, Cyanide Potassium, and every other article used in the arts; metals and patent medicines, for sale on most reasonable terms by Dr. LEWIS FEUCHTWANGER, No. 55 Maiden-lane.

LACE CURTAINS, WINDOW SHADES, &c.—Buyers have a great advantage in dealing with large establishments, for the more extensive the business the smaller the per centage. Hence in buying Lace Curtains, Cornices and Window Shades of first class importing and manufacturing concerns like that of KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway, the purchaser practices a wise economy as well as enjoying the opportunity of selecting from an extensive stock.

THE "YOUNG AMERICA" STYLE OF STRAW HAT.—A. LELAND & CO. are now prepared to furnish the hatters with the above fashionable style of Straw Hat, of our own manufacture. Every hat will have the name printed in gold letters on the tip paper. We have also a complete assortment of all other styles of Men's Boys' and Children's Straw Hats by the case or dozen.
A. LELAND & CO., No. 171 Pearl-st.

As red clouds darken in the twilight,
And darkness covers Heaven's blue daylight,
So CHRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE turneth
To black the hair that redly burneth.
IT CHANGES WHITE, RED SANDY OR GREEN, TO Hair black or brown in ten minutes. Manufactured and applied at No. 6 Astor-House.

BOSTON PIANOS.—HORACE WATERS, NO. 333 Broadway, has the sole agency of T. Gilbert & Co.'s Pianos, with and without the Æolian. Jacob Chickering's, Hallet & Cumston's, and Woodward & Brown's Pianos, all of which have the iron frame and will stand any climate. They are the best Boston makes, and will be sold at factory prices, wholesale and retail, with a liberal discount for cash.

BAREGES—BAREGES.—WE ARE NOW SELLING at greatly reduced prices our entire stock of rich Bareges, Grenadines, Crape de Paris and other styles of Summer Dress Goods. Also, rich Pine-Apple Dress Goods, at 5s., worth $1 50. E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

THE WAY TO KEEP COOL.—IF YOU WILL CALL on ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway, they will exhibit an extensive assortment of Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing, elegantly made up. Also, a large and well selected stock of Furnishing Goods, suitable for the season.

SUMMER DRESS GOODS.—WE WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, June 25, five cases fine Printed Lawns, at 2s. per yard; two cases fine French Jaconets, at 1s.; one case fine Organdies, 1s 3d. Also, rich Barege Delaines, at $1 50 per robe, worth $3. E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S WIGS, TOUPEES, &c.—THE LARgest and most complete Stock in America, manufactured with all the improvements of 20 years experience, as natural as life. BATCHELOR'S MOLDAVIA CREAM—So well known as an invigorator and beautifier of the hair. Manufactured and sold by BATCHELOR, 233 Broadway.

HANDSOMELY ENGRAVED
Wedding, At Home, and Visiting Cards; Extra heavy fine Silver Door, and No. Plates, Seals, &c.
AT THOS. BRUNS',
No. 402 Broadway, corner Broome-st., and No. 238 Bowery.

EVANS' CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, NOS. 66 AND 68 Fulton-st., is the only place where Zephyr Cassimere Suits are sold at $10; Check Marseilles Suits, $6 50; Marseilles Vests, $1; Alpaca Coats, $2; Extra Superfine Blue Cloth Dress Coats, $15, &c., &c.

FEATHERS, BEDDING, &c., CONSTANTLY ON hand, comprising, in part, a large assortment of Hair Mattresses, Feather Beds, Pallisses, Cots, Bedsteads, Blankets and Comforters, at No. 150 Chatham-st., corner of Mulberry, wholesale and retail. M. WILLARD, Agent.

M. VANDERHOOF'S SPERM, WHALE, AND LARD Oils, are unequaled by any in the City. All who have experienced difficulty in getting a good article, should try his. Store Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort-st.

REMOVAL.—HATCH & YALE HAVE REMOVED from No. 21 Cedar st. to No. 128 Broadway, between John and Fulton sts.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Interesting Lecture.

Those who care to know more of the social and political affairs of Kansas—and who does not?—will do well to go to-morrow (Tuesday) night to the Tabernacle, where Mr. STARKS delivers a lecture on the subject. The Tabernacle was crowded last evening to hear Mr. STARKS on the religious affairs of that newest country.

[Advertisement.]

Dr. Salter on the Eye and Ear.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Having recently arrived in America with the special object of entering upon the treatment of diseases affecting the Eye and Ear, and feeling that notwithstanding my certificates of attendance upon the Hospitals of England and Scotland, during a period of eight years, and of graduation at three British Colleges, I could not hope to obtain the confidence of the American public otherwise than by giving a clear exposition of my views in the daily journals, I have determined upon so doing, selecting as my first essay the subject of "Deafness."

The great number of persons who are afflicted with this distressing malady, and who are pronounced incurable, simply through the failure of the injudicious treatment often adopted for their relief, induces me to believe my efforts to inform the public will not be unappreciated.

I am quite aware the course thus pursued is one not commonly approved by the profession, who, from some unaccountable reason, seem so little inclined to give any popular information regarding the origin and progress of diseases, to which all are by nature liable.

I have, however, yet to learn that a departure from the narrow limits of this so-called *professional etiquette* (which renders the calling of a Physician more the exercise of some mystic art, than the practice of a liberal and enlightened science—is unworthy or degrading, any that is not positively desirable and salutary—desirable, that it will tend to root out ignorant prejudice, and replace useful knowledge; salutary, that it will lead sufferers to seek timely rational aid, rather than trust to Mercenary Empirics and their nostrums.

In this view, I am also aware I have been ably preceded by my talented friend, Dr. ROBERT HUNTER, the sound practical utility of whose productions—unobscured as they are by the *technical jargon* of medical literature—is unquestionable.

With these few words of explanation, I will close my introductory letter, feeling confident your readers will, in the publication of this series, trace a desire on my part to become useful and instructive in this department of my profession, for which inclination, careful study, and a long experience, have united to qualify me, Your most obedient servant,

FRANCIS SALTER, M. D.,

SALTER & SALTER, Oculists and Aurists, No. 530 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

ASTOR HOUSE.—The undersigned have renewed their lease of this house. It has been refitted, and is now in better condition than when first opened to the public.

New baths and water closets have been introduced upon every floor.

Its massive walls, its improved and complete ventilation, render it the coolest house in this City during hot weather.

In everything necessary to promote the real comfort of ladies and gentlemen it is second to none.

Its proximity to the Railroads enables our patrons to reach any portion of the City without delay, and at trifling expense.

It is situated in the healthiest Ward of the City, and the Park and open grounds opposite, present advantages unequaled.

Its convenient position for Merchants and for all parties connected with the great public enterprises of the country, is appreciated, and rooms are always in readiness for the accommodation of meetings, &c.

Breakfast from early morning until 11 o'clock. Dinner (a Gentlemen's Ordinary, 3½ o'clock; Ladies' Ordinary, 3½ and 5 o'clock.

For the accommodation of business men, dinner will be served from 1 until 3½ o'clock.

Grateful for the past, we pledge ourselves to our patrons that every thing requisite for their comfort and happiness while under our roof, shall be provided without stint, and at a cost to them not exceeding that of any other first-class Hotel in this City.

New-York, June, 1855. COLEMAN & STETSON.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Free excursion on Monday, June 25, to that beautiful Summer retreat, Fort Hamilton, where there will be an auction sale of 115 splendid villa sites, which command a full view of the Bay and Ocean for 30 miles, also of Staten Island and the surrounding country. There is good bathing, fishing and boating. The railroad, now in a state of completion, is to run directly to this property, and steamboats ply eight times a day to and from Fort Hamilton, making it only from 20 to 30 minutes from New-York. The sale is to commence at 3 o'clock P. M. The steamer *Norwalk* will leave Pier No. 3 North River at 10 o'clock A. M., and 1 P. M. Free tickets, maps and all particulars can be had of JAMES W. BARKER or J. T. MOULTON, No. 2 Nassau-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

NECESSITY, A HARD MASTER.—We were reminded of this truism by a recent visit to Messrs. CHAS. HEARD & Co., No. 301 Grand-street. This celebrated house, (with a stock second to none in magnitude and richness,) from the general depression of business, have determined to close it out at a sacrifice equal to the emergency it demands. Several times during our visit we noticed the surprise of purchasers at the more nominal prices of rich dress goods, rich bareges of the finest texture and the most brilliant colors at one shilling per yard; Paris mantillas at $3 and $4; rich silks at four and five shillings per yard. Of the policy of such a sacrifice we leave to the judgment of the proprietors, but assure our readers of its truth.

[Advertisement.]

☞ While wearing RAY's Superior Zephyr Merino Undergarments you

Know-Nothing of morning chills,
Nothing of mid-day heats,
Nothing of evening dews.

Everything of the wisdom and pleasure of wearing the *coolest, healthiest and pleasantest* Summer undergarments ever offered to the approbation of a discerning public. The prices range from three to sixteen shillings. Examine and judge, purchase and enjoy, at JAMES E. RAY's Family Hosiery and Undergarment Factory, No. 106 Bowery, near Grand-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Summer Under Garments and Hosiery of every description, and at the very lowest price, will be found at

RANKIN'S OLD STAND NO. 104 BOWERY.

Special attention is invited at this season to the

[illegible] UNDER-VESTS,

originally introduced at our establishment several years since, and which have been universally approved for their lightness, elasticity, durability and cheapness.

A. RANKIN & Co., No. 104 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

WHEN DOCTORS AGREE WHO SHALL DARE DISPUTE!—Allopathic, Homœopathic and Hydropathic, one and all, agree in recommending the comfort-imparting and health-promoting

STOCKING-KNIT UNDER-GARMENTS,

for Summer wear, sold at RAY's Family Hosiery and Under-Garment Manufactory, No. 106 Bowery, near Grand-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS, GAS.—ARCHER WARNER & Co. are now manufacturing Chandeliers and other new styles of Gas Fixtures, which for beauty of design and superior workmanship are unsurpassed in any country. See samples at our great depot, No. 376 Broadway. Also, a new portable gas works for country dwellings, churches, factories, &c., warranted.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The Liver, the Stomach, the Kidneys.—These valuable Pills, acting directly upon these organs, cleanse them from all impurities, and thus give health and vigor to the system. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

DECIDEDLY THE MOST USEFUL AND VALUABLE MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.—The unprecedented demand for DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF is now daily supplied through the Post-Office, always fresh, from the manufactory of the proprietor, J. DURNO, No. 63 State-street, Albany, N. Y. Single box, 25c.; including postage for 3,000 miles, 31c.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The best assortment of Fine Teas will be found at the Canton Tea Company's newly erected and elegant store, No. 125 Chatham-street, (between Pearl and Roosevelt-streets,) the oldest Tea establishment in the City. We assure our readers they can do better here than elsewhere, either at wholesale or retail.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The Zephyr Undershirts sold by JAMES E. RAY, No. 106 Bowery, are indeed a superior article. To the invalid they are health; to the delicate constitution, protection; to the strong man, safety; to all, comfort and luxury.

[Advertisement.]

☞ EVANS' clothing warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street, is the only place where zephyr tweed suits are sold for $10; check Marseilles suits, $8 50; June linen suits, $5, &c., &c.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Upright Grand Piano, price $600, for sale at $350, or will be rented very low.

HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

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DOUBLE ACTION HARP, BY BROWN.—Been used eight months; price, $900, will be sold for $300.

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BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT, No. 119 Pearl-street.—See under head of Paints.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA

☞ Is at this Season most Invaluable as a Renovator and

PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD.

It not only creates new, rich and pure blood, but it will effectually carry off all putrid humors, cleanse the stomach, regulate the bowels, impart a tone and vigor to the whole system, and

KEEP THE BLOOD PURE.

One great recommendation for using this Sarsaparilla is that every bottle of it is manufactured under the direct superintendence of

DR. JAMES R. CHILTON,

the most celebrated Chemist and Physician in this country, and his certificate attached to each bottle guarantees that it is "PURELY VEGETABLE, AND WITHOUT MERCURY."

There has never yet been a medicine presented to the public which has so effectually sustained its character for "PURIFYING THE BLOOD AS DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA," and the fact that it has entirely superseded all other preparations claiming the same properties, alone speaks volumes in its favor.

THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE.

Only purify the Blood, and disease must vanish.

Wholesale and Retail Depot, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st. OFFICE, No. 1, opposite St. Paul's Church.

☞ Leaky Vaults, Wet Cellars, &c.—EFFECTUALLY REMEDIED, WATER, DAMPNESS, IMPURE AIR, RATS, &c., ENTIRELY EXCLUDED FROM CELLARS, CEMETERY VAULTS, &c. The percolation of water prevented from ALLEY-WAYS, AREAS, SIDE-WALKS, top of street VAULTS, &c., with HYDRO, IMPERVIOUS ASPHALTIC CEMENT, the only effectual remedy yet discovered, as prepared and applied by A. E. MOEN, No. 2 Pine-st., under Metropolitan Bank.

Inquire of Messrs. KIRBEE & BULL, No. 23 Murray-st.; C. W. & J. T. MOORE, corner of Church and Barclay sts., and Park-place; J. M. DAVIS, JONES & CO., No. 8 Warren-st.; D. DEVLIN & CO., Nos. 258 and 260 Broadway, and JOHN ANDERSON & CO., cor. Broadway and Pine-st.

☞ Corn Farina—Corn Farina.—This article has been tested, and proved to contain a greater degree of delicacy and flavor as a preparation for the table and more nourishment as a dish than anything ever offered for the same purpose.

Extra hulled Hominy and Samp, manufactured on a new and improved plan, warranted a superior article to any now in the market, put up in 5 and 10 lb. bags, expressly for family use. Prepared and sold by BENSEL & HOLMAN, Washington Mills, No. 215 Centre-st., or to be had at any of the principal grocery stores in the City.

☞ Ladies, Before You Go to the Country supply yourselves with a pair of those beautiful French Gaiters, any color for $1 75, from HARRIOTT'S Broadway Family Shoe Emporium, No. 435 Broadway, corner of Howard-st. He is now offering, also, a fine assortment of Linen Gaiters and Slippers for Summer use.

Ladies', Misses, Childrens', Boys' and Youths Boots and Shoes in every variety, at low prices for cash.

☞ Redding's Russian Salve—25 cts. a Box.—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM. B. ZIEBER, JOHN GILBERT & CO., Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Proprietors, Boston.

☞ Removed.—BENJAMIN'S GOLD MEDAL BRASS SPRING TRUSSES,

To No. 1 Barclay-st., corner Broadway.

This Truss never rusts, nor grows weak from use. Six days' trial given, and money returned if not satisfactory.

☞ Balm of Thousand Flowers.—For beautifying the complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples or freckles from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square, New-York; for sale by C. H. RING, Broadway, and all druggists.

☞ New-York Young Men's Christian Association.—The regular monthly meeting of this Association will be held on MONDAY EVENING, the 25th instant, at 8 o'clock, at the rooms, Clinton Hall, Astor-place. Mr. RICHARD C. MCCORMICK, Jr., who was appointed as a delegate to visit the Young Men's Christian Associations throughout Europe, having returned, will make his report. A full attendance of the members is requested; and young men generally are cordially invited to be present.

A. JUDSON WINTERTON, Recording Secretary.

☞ The Corner-stone of the New Reformed Dutch Church, On Clermont-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, (Rev. Mr. ELMENDORF's,) will, Providence permitting, be laid on Monday, 25th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. Addresses may be expected from Rev. Dr. DEWITT, Rev. Dr. BETHUNE and Rev. Mr. POLHEMUS. All friendly to the object are invited to attend.

J. C. MEEKER, WM. CROLIUS, B. F. CRAGIN, } Building Committee.

☞ Dr. Gollet in Brooklyn.—Lectures to Ladies and Gentlemen, with Models, Manikins, &c., at the Park Congregational Church, corner of Carlton and De Kalb avs., MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, at 8 o'clock. Admission 12½ cents. At 3 o'clock on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, the 28th, he will lecture to Ladies exclusively, and at 8 o'clock in the EVENING to Gentlemen exclusively. Admission 25 cents.

☞ Celebration of the Fourth of July.—Societies intending to join in the celebration of the approaching ANNIVERSARY of OUR NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE, will communicate by letter with the Joint Committee of the Common Council. CHAS. H. HASWELL, Chairman.—G. H. TUCKER, Secretary.

☞ Dr. Phinney's Vegetable Family Pills.—Thirty years without an equal. A standard medicine.

A. B. & D. SANDS, Agents, No. 100 Fulton-st., N. Y.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—"We are no Republicans, and never intend to be."—*John Wesley.*

Episcopal Methodism anti-American in its Spirit and Tendency—A Dangerous Foe to Republicanism.

A course of Lectures on the above will be given at Knickerbocker Hall, corner of 8th-av. and 23d-st., commencing on THURSDAY EVENING, the 21st inst., at 8 o'clock, by JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. The first lecture will be free.

The second lecture will be given on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 27th inst., and will be devoted to the *Church Property Question*, in which the famous speech of Hon. J. O. PUTNAM, in the New-York Senate, will be reviewed, as applying to Episcopal Methodism. Admission to the second lecture 25 cents.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL.—The 30th St.-st. M. E. Church and Sabbath School will hold a Strawberry Festival on WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 27th inst., at the Odeon, 5th st., near South 6th, Brooklyn (Williamsburg). Tickets 50c. each, including refreshments.

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SODA WATER APPARATUS.—WM. GEE'S Patent Cast Iron Generators for manufacturing soda water; patented June 13, 1855. No. 84 Fulton-st., New-York.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a very respectable, efficient and well-recommended married couple (both English Protestants;) the man as coachman or groom; he is a safe and steady driver, and understands the care of horses; his wife is an excellent cook and would assist to wash and iron. They are first-class servants, with most unexceptionable references. Apply at No. 271 Bowery until Thursday next. No objection to the country.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable young girls, of neat and tidy habits; one is a competent fine washer and ironer; does up ladies' muslins in the neatest style, and is a competent chambermaid; wages $8 a month, in the City or a few miles in the country; the other is a smart, tidy girl, 15 years old; can sew, mind a baby, or wait on a lady; wages $4 a month. Excellent City references. Call at No. 217 East 23d-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By an experienced Protestant cook; understands her business in all its branches; is competent to take charge of any gentleman's kitchen, having served in the highest families; also, a professed laundress, can get up all kinds of fine washing in superior style. No objection to chamberwork. Can refer to the highest families in the City for years. To be seen at Mrs. MANNING'S advertising office, No. 129 7th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—In City or country by two respectable and very competent young women, both Protestants, one as cook, who fully understands her business—is an excellent washer and ironer, good baker. The other as chambermaid, waitress, or nurse and seamstress. Would do general housework for a small family. Both are highly recommended. Apply at No. 271 Bowery, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two very respectable well recommended young women; one as first rate cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; the other is a first rate chambermaid and waiter, or to assist in washing and ironing; no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 300 Bowery, in the Confectionery store.

SITUATION WANTED—By an experienced young woman, in a respectable family, as cook; understands it in all its branches. Willing to assist in washing and ironing. No objections to go to the country. A good bread baker. The best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 68 29th-st., corner of 6th-av., second floor, back room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer in a respectable private family. Best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived six years. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged. Inquire at No. 102 West 19th-st., 3d floor, back room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant girl to do general housework in a small family. No objection to go in the country. Can give good City references. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 140 West 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the rear, first floor.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl between the age of 15 and 16, to mind children. Has no objection to go to the country. Call at No. 376 8th-st., between Avenues C and D, third floor, back room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer. Is willing to do general housework in a private family. City reference. Apply at No. 130 Broome-st.

SITUATION WANTED—As chambermaid, waiter, or nurse and seamstress, by a young woman, having excellent recommendations from her last place. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 371 East 12th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Scotch Protestant girl to do cooking, washing and ironing, is a good baker and first-rate laundress. No objection to the country. Call at No. 293 Bowery.

WET NURSE—Wanted by a respectable young American widow, with a fresh breast of milk, a situation as wet nurse in a gentleman's family; would have no objection to go to the country for the Summer. Good references as to character and capability can be given. Call for two days at No. 274 2d-av., second door from the corner of 45th-st., third floor, front room.

GUN IMPORTERS.—A superior practical man in the Birmingham gun trade, is desirous of meeting with a capitalist to whom his knowledge of the lowest cash prices of every article in and connected with the trade, would be of immense saving to the oldest importing house in New-York. For further particulars call, from 3 to 5 o'clock, at No. 273 Broadway, second floor.

TO TEACHERS.—A young lady who has taught with success for several years, desires to make an engagement from the 1st of September, as Instructress in the higher English branches and Mathematics. She can furnish references of the first class. Address E. S. & CO., No. 145 Reade-st.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR A FAMILY.—Or ladies visiting England, needing a female servant. An English girl who can furnish the very best references, is desirous of obtaining such a situation; address MARY, No. 379 High-st., Newark, New-Jersey.

PAPERMAKER WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A competent fourdrinier machine tender can have constant employment at good wages, at our mills on the Brandywine, near Wilmington, Del. Apply to E. A. JESSUP, Wilmington, Del., or to JESSUP & MOORE, Nos. 24 and 26 North-st., Philadelphia.

BOY WANTED—To learn the drug business, about 15 miles from New-York by railroad. None but an honest, truth-telling boy need apply. Call at No. 286 West 18th-st., with specimen of handwriting and reference.

TWELVE OR FIFTEEN FUR HAT FINISHERS WANTED.—Apply corner Raymond and Willoughby sts., Brooklyn. J. H. PRENTICE & CO.

CHRISTIAN HOME FOR FEMALE SERVANTS, 28th-st., between 8th and Lexington avs.—Governesses, housekeepers, also servants in every capacity supplied from this institution. Madison-av. stages and 4th-av. cars pass within a few steps of the door. A French lady's maid now at the institution; also, an English housekeeper, who thoroughly understands cooking.

SERVANTS.—A large number of servants, with good references, can be had at the office, No. 12 6th-av., one door from Troy-st., among whom are eight or ten Protestants and two Welsh girls. No charge to employers.

ALL PROTESTANT SERVANTS—Applying at No. 7 Carmine-st., get engaged, as the best families in town and country come to this office for help of all kinds.

BOARDING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Families or single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and rooms, singly or in suites, in a pleasantly located house. Inquire on the premises, No. 79 Sands-st., Brooklyn. References required.

BOARDING.—Furnished Rooms to let to gentlemen and their wives, or to a party of gentlemen; situated in the upper part of the City. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged. Apply to No. 33 West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARDING IN CATHARINE-STREET.—Furnished rooms for single gentlemen, with or without board, at No. 1 Monroe-st., corner of Catharine. Terms moderate.

BOARDING.—For several persons may be obtained by those wishing superior accommodations, in one of the most desirable locations in South Brooklyn. Apply at Carroll-place, seventh house east from Court-st.

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To watch the shimmering moonbeam's silver sheen,
When not a breath of air bestirs to break
The inverted image of the foliage green.
Amid this quiet, lo! the august shade
And tremble—as if moved by hand unseen!
Resembling much a modest maiden's shrinking;
Of all the world suspicious—I am thinking!

But sweeter far than all these, is to see a pure, white, clear, transparent skin—free from tan, freckles, sallowness, pimples, redness, roughness, chaps, cracks and chafes—in short, such a one as a free use of Gouraud's celebrated *Italian Medicated Soap* is certain to produce. To gentlemen this soap is invaluable as a shaving compound. Gouraud's Poudres Subtiles are warranted to extirpate superfluous hair. Gouraud's Hair Dye will positively color red, light, or gray hair a beautiful jet black. Gouraud's Liquid Rouge is a magnificent carmine preparation for tinting pale cheeks with carnation hues. Dr. FELIX GOURAUD'S renowned preparations can be obtained, genuine, at his Depot, No. 67 Walker st., first store from Broadway, and Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 15, 1855.

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF DOGS.—Notice is hereby given, that on and after MONDAY, June 25, inst., the Ordinance respecting DOGS found running LOOSE, or at large in any street south of 40th-st., without being properly muzzled, will be strictly enforced. The sum of FIFTY CENTS will be paid for every dog brought alive to the pound, on the corner of 1st-av. and 26th st., which shall have been found in the streets, running loose or at large without being properly muzzled, on presentation of the Certificate of the Pound Keeper to the CHIEF OF POLICE, at his Office in the Park. Owners of Dogs may reclaim them at the Pound, between sunrise and sunset on the day on which they were received, on payment of expenses.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

BRODHEAD & STORM, wholesale Grocers, No. 69 Cortlandt-st., corner of Washington, offer a large stock of Groceries on the most reasonable terms. N. B.—Remember the "Old Stand," No. 69 Cortlandt-st.

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SILVER TEA SPOONS	per set	[illegible]
SILVER DESSERT SPOONS	per set	[illegible]
SILVER TABLE SPOONS	per set	[illegible]
SILVER TABLE FORKS	per set	[illegible]
SILVER DESSERT FORKS	per set	[illegible]

Silver Wedding-Cake Knives, Pie Knives, Fish Knives, Pickle Forks, Ice-Cream Knives, Fruit Knives, Butter Knives, Children's Sets, viz.: Knife, Fork, and Spoon, Silver Cups, Napkin Rings, &c., &c.

Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry repaired at less than the usual prices. Watches and Jewelry taken in exchange.

GEO. C. ALLEN,

Importer of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st., (second floor,) near Broadway, New-York.

NEW PATENT SPECTACLES.—For improving vision, and seeing near and distant objects through one pair. Professor FRANKS, sole patentee and maker, No. 1 Park-row, New-York. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

SECOND-HAND SAFE WANTED.—Address HOBOKEN, care Ferry Master, foot of Barclay-st.

DRY GOODS.

$100,000 WORTH OF DRY GOODS!

THIS WEEK, COMMENCING JUNE 25, WE SHALL offer

Splendid Striped Glacé Silks at 4s. 6d., worth 10s.
Elegant Chameleon Silks at 3s. 6d., worth 7s.
Magnificent English Cee de Sole, 3s. 6d., worth 1s. 6d.
Magnificent Bege at only 1s., worth 3s.
Ginghams at 9d., worth 1s. 6d.
Drapery at 1s., worth 3s.

An excellent assortment of LINENS and other materials for boys' wear.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

Retailed at wholesale prices.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

Quilts, Table Cloths, Linens, Diapers, Napkins, &c., at very low prices.

CRAPE SHAWLS,

at $1, worth $3.

And lots of other bargains, at

THE BOWERY SAVINGS STORE,

No. 122 BOWERY.

F. W. & W. F. HILLEY.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!

REDUCTION IN PRICES.

M. BELL,

No. 58 Canal-st.,

Wishing to take account of stock, has made a liberal reduction in the prices of his Mantillas. His styles this season being superior to any other to be found in the City have met with such a rapid sale as to prevent an accumulation.

The stock on hand, consisting of real Guipure and Chantilla Lace, with a good assortment of his own manufacture; also a small but select stock of Black Moire Antique and Silk Mantillas, trimmed with real Lace, and all the most desirable styles of trimming, will be sold at much less than the usual rates.

These Mantillas have all been made under his own immediate inspection, and from his well-known facilities in procuring the latest Parisian novelties he can offer a really new and elegant style, at his reduced prices, and as cheap as other houses in the trade are selling their old stock, and solicits an inspection that Ladies may see that the reduction in prices is REAL, NOT IMAGINARY.

NEW SPRING MANTILLAS

AT REDUCED PRICES.—The subscriber has recently reduced the prices of his mantillas in order to close the balance of this season's manufacture. The stock consists of all qualities, from low priced to rich Moire Antique goods, in blacks, greens, browns, and all the choice shades of tan colors. The special attention of the trade is invited.

E. S. MILLS, Nos. 63 and 65 Chambers-st., three doors from Broadway.

GOOD CHANCE.

CARPETS AT COST

PRIOR TO REMOVAL.

In consequence of removing to our new store on the 1st of July, we are closing out our stock of CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, &c., AT COST.

DOUGHTY & BROTHER, No. 231 Broadway, 3 doors above the Astor House.

EMBROIDERIES SURPRISINGLY CHEAP.

COLLARS, INSWISS AND JACONET MUSLIN.—At all prices.—Handkerchiefs at 6s., worth 20s. Sleeves and Bands of various kinds. Laces at very low prices. Black Lace Mitts cheaper than ever. Hosiery and Gloves—a large assortment. LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS, No. 60 Canal-st., 4 doors from Broadway.

PARASOLS AT REDUCED PRICES.—JAMES E. SPRATT, No. 343 Broadway, has now on hand a very fine assortment of fashionable Parasols, which he will sell by the dozen or single one at a great reduction from former rates. No. 343 Broadway, opposite the Tabernacle.

GREAT SALE OF CRAPE SHAWLS,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

75 Crape Shawls, $4 50.
100 Crape Shawls, $5 50.
50 Crape Shawls, $10.
50 Crape Shawls, $15—former price $20.
25 Crape Shawls, $20—former price $30.
12 pieces Bischoff's best Black Silk, from 6s. to 10s.

N. B.—Ladies are invited to call and see the above goods, whether they want to purchase or not.

OLIVER MOWBRAY, No. 386 Grand-st.

UNPRECEDENTED BARGAINS IN TABLE LINENS, SHEETING LINENS, BLACK SILKS AND COUNTERPANES.—Just received from auction.

1,000 yards elegant double damask figured and snowdrop table linens, two yards wide, from 3s. 6d. to 6s. a yard.

5,000 yards superfine heavy sheeting linens, from 3s. 6d. to 6s. a yard.

1,300 yards rich black silk, Bischoff's make, elegant Lustre, warranted not to cut in wearing, from 4s. 6d. to 8s.

1,000 elegant patterns Marseilles, English and American counterpanes, from 75 cts. to $3 apiece.

Also, 1,000 doz. Bath towels, all linen, 6s. a dozen, large size.

G. C. BURDETT & CO., Auction Dry Goods Store, No. 191 Grand-st., corner of Mulberry.

SUMMER FRENCH WOVE CORSETS.—Mrs. GAYNOR has just received by the *Atlantic* two cases of her celebrated French Wove Corsets, manufactured at Lyons, expressly for her, of an exceedingly light coutelle, and beautifully adapted for Summer wear, only weighing from four to five ounces each corset. Her prices are only half usually charged, while for ease and elegance in fitting her French Wove Corsets are confessedly unsurpassed.

GAYNOR, Importer, 48 3d-av., near 10th-st.

BLACK SILKS, HIGH LUSTRE.—Selling at 4s. 6s., and 8s. per yard. Also, superior qualities and wide, from 7s. to 8s. and 9s. per yard. Lustre very rich.

Gents' and Boys' Summer wear Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinettes, Vestings, Merino Cassimeres, Worsted Plaids and Light Striped Jeans, Nankeens, Linen Drills and Pant Stuffs in great variety.

G. M. BODINE, No. 323 Grand-st.

PARASOLS! PARASOLS!! PARASOLS!!!

PRICES REDUCED.

JOHN I. SMITH,

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURER,

Nos. 234 and 236 Broadway.

Will sell the balance of his very superior manufacture of Spring and Summer style of Parasols at greatly reduced prices. Buyers are invited to call and examine the stock.

1,000 YARDS SILK—FRENCH GLACÉ SILKS, STRIPED and PLAID, at only 4s. and 5s. per yard, worth 8s. Also black and white, plaid and striped MOURNING SILKS, at 4s. and 5s. per yard. Very desirable.

CRAPE and STELLA SHAWLS, MANTILLAS and PARASOLS selling at greatly reduced prices.

G. M. BODINE, No. 323 Grand-st.

ANOTHER LOT OF FRENCH JACONET AND ORGANDIE MUSLINS—From auction at 1s. 6d. per yard. Also five cases Portsmouth Lawns, new patterns and fast colors, at 1s. per yard.

A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

DE BEIGES FOR TRAVELING DRESSES.—3,000 yards of De Beige selling at 1s. per yard, worth 1s. 6d. Also, very superior qualities and new styles at 1s. 6d. 2s. and 2s. per yard; 1,000 yards GINGHAMS, fine French and Scotch Ginghams, selling at 1s. per yard, worth 2s. Also, superior qualities at 1s. 6d. per yard.

G. M. BODINE, No. 323 Grand-st.

INSTRUCTION FREE!—E. DEGROOT'S Granite Hall Cash Clothing Warehouse is situated at No. 142 Fulton-st., N. Y., and no other similar establishment can be found where the people can be so respectably clothed with so small an amount of money as in this Emporium, where artistic skill with choice selections is so happily united.

1,500 YARDS PRINTED MUSLINS—Selling at 6d. and 1s. per yard. Also, fine FRENCH JACONETS and ORGANDIES for 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per yard. Bareges and Silk Tissues, figured Satin, plaid and striped Bareges, plain and figured Silk Tissues selling very cheap. G. M. BODINE, No. 323 Grand st.

MATTING—1s. per yard; 300 pieces 4-4, check and Brussels matting 12½ cents per yard. Sold on account of the season so far advanced, at W. S. BOND'S Dry Goods Store, Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.

A NEW ASSORTMENT OF FRENCH LINEN CAMBRICS will be offered this morning at 2s. 6d. per yard. URSDELL, PEIRSON & LAKE, 471 Broadway.

YOUTHS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—For all ages from three to twenty years, at wholesale. J. B. CLOSE, BAILEY & CO., No. 5 Park-place, N. Y.

THE BALANCE OF OUR TRAVELING DRESSES will be offered this morning at $2 75 the dress. URSDELL, PEIRSON & LAKE, 471 Broadway.

FIREWORKS.

PREMIUM FIREWORKS!

BRILLIANT COLORED FIRES,

EXHIBITION PIECES, all of HADFIELD'S SUPERIOR WORKMANSHIP.

Made expressly for the advertiser, who warrants every article he sells. Customers for Exhibitions please send their orders early. Descriptive catalogues mailed and orders attended to by J. H. HARLEY, No. 34 John-st.

Who will pledge his well-known established reputation for keeping none but the choicest and most brilliant fireworks, made expressly for him. Store, No. 34 John-st., one door from Nassau-st.

G. A. LILLIENDAHL manufactures, under his own supervision,

ALL GOODS SOLD AT HIS ESTABLISHMENT.

Orders solicited for public and private exhibitions. Sole importer of the celebrated Gothic Vermillion, a superior article. No. 150 William-st., corner of Spruce.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM COLORED AND BRILLIANT FIREWORKS.—Many new and original designs, appropriate to the coming Anniversary, never before offered to the public. The subscribers are now prepared to furnish displays for Cities, Towns or Villages, to any extent, and have on hand a complete variety of sale work, of very superior quality, which they offer at the lowest market prices. Orders will meet with prompt attention. Address, JOS. G. & ISAAC EDGE, Jr., United States Laboratory, Jersey City, or DURKIN & ROBBINS, No. 22 Maiden-lane, N. Y. Our only authorized *Agents for the City of New-York.*

FIREWORKS.—NEW-YORK LABORATORY, No. 136 Front-st.—*Fire Crackers, Canton Rockets, Double Headers, Joss Sticks,* and a complete assortment of Fireworks, warranted of the first quality. Country merchants and dealers in general, also committees for city and country displays, supplied on the most liberal terms.

M. BENNETT, No. 136 Front-st.

FIREWORKS.—A general assortment, and of the best quality. Also, H. J. S. Hall's superior Colored Fire Works. For sale by BADEAU & LOCKWOOD, No. 209 Washington-st., New-York.

FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality and at the lowest prices. City and country dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine. R. FOWLDS, Jr., No. 37 John-st., up stairs.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

"Lyon's magnetic powder kills
Fleas, bedbugs, insects all;
While by the virtue of his pills,
The mouse and rat must fall."

THEY ARE BOTH INFALLIBLE—When used as directed. Spurious counterfeits are devoted by E. LYON'S autograph on the label. Depot, No. 424 Broadway, and No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.—Last week of the La Grange Troupe. Mozart's Chef d'Œuvre,

DON JUAN

will be given on

MONDAY, June 25, 1855,

with the following unexampled cast:

Zerlina	Madame Anna De La Grange.
Donna Anna	Madame Rosa De Vries.
(Her first appearance for two years.)	
Donna Elvira	Madame Caterina de Ferrari.
(Her first appearance in this country.)	
Don Attavio	Signor Bartolo Mirate.
Don Juan	Signor Morelli.
Don Pedro, the Commandant	Signor Gasparoni.
Leporello	Signor Rovere.
Masetto (his first appearance in Opera)	Signor Giulio.
M'lle Sotto, assisted by Mons. Carrese, will dance a Minuet in the 1st act.	
Musical Director and Conductor	Signor Arditi.
New Scenery by	Signor Allegri.

Seats, for One or the Four Representations, may be secured at the Academy; at HALL & SON'S, VAN NORDEN & KING'S, and at JOLLIE'S Music store.

PRICES OF ADMISSION—Parquette, Parquette Circle and First Circle, $1; Secured Seats, $1 50; Family Circle, 50 cents; Amphitheatre, 25 cents. Doors open at 7½ o'clock; the Opera commences at 8 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Signor ROSSETTI will make his first appearance in America on TUESDAY EVENING, June 26, for which occasion, and for the only time, Donizetti's Grand Opera

BELISARIO

will be produced, with the following eminent artists.

Signora MANZINI,

Signora SIEDENBOURG,

Signor TAFFANELLI,

Signori ARNOLDI and CANDY.

Musical Director and Conductor........Signor ARDITI.

Seats may be secured at the Academy, at HALL & SONS', VAN NORDEN & KING'S, and at JOLLIE'S Music Store.

PRICES OF ADMISSION—Parquette, Parquette Circle and First Circle, $1; Secured Seats, $1 50; Family Circle, 50 cents; Amphitheatre, 25 cents. Doors open at 7½ o'clock; the Opera commences at 8 o'clock.

GRAND GERMAN MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—Sixth Anniversary of the United VOCAL SOCIETIES OF THE NORTHERN, EASTERN AND SOUTHERN STATES—To take place in New-York, 28th June, 1855, at the Metropolitan Theatre, Broadway.

Conductor........C. BERGMANN.

Leader........J. NOLL.

PROGRAMME—FIRST PART.

1. Overture, from the opera "Cola Rienzi"...Rich'd Wagner. By the Grand Orchestra.
2. "I'm Walde," chorus and solo........Jul. Otto. By the United Vocal Societies.
3. "Wanderlied," chorus........V. E. Becker. By the United Societies of Baltimore.
4. Grand Chorus and Terzetto, from the opera of "Wm. Tell"........Rossini. By all the Societies and full Orchestra.

SECOND PART.

1. Grand March from the opera "Lohengrin"...R. Wagner. By the Grand Orchestra.
2. Chorus of the Priests, from the opera the "Magic Flute"........Mozart. By all the Societies and full Orchestra.
3. The "World's Prayer," chorus........Beethoven. By the United Societies of Philadelphia.
4. The "Warrior's Song before the Battle"........Kucken. By the United Societies of New-York.
5. "Kriegerchor," chorus........C. L. Fischer. By all the Societies and full Orchestra.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Parquette Circle, (reserved seats)	$1 50
Parquette	1 00
First Circle	Fifty Cents.
Second Circle	Twenty-five Cents.

Seats may be secured at the Box Office, Metropolitan Theatre,) from 8 till 11 A. M., and from 2 till 4 P. M.

Doors open at 7—to commence at 8 o'clock.

The Orchestra is composed of one hundred of the most eminent artists of this City.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Time of commencement—Doors open at 7—Overture commences at ¾—the curtain to rise at 8 o'clock.

MONDAY EVENING, June 25, 1855. Continued success of Balfe's Grand Spectacle Opera,

THE DAUGHTER OF ST. MARK,

BY THE

CELEBRATED PYNE AND HARRISON ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.

Caterina	Miss Louisa Pyne.
Adolph	Mr. W. Harrison.
Lusignano	Mr. Holman.
Moncenigo	Mr. Horncastle.
Andrea	Mr. Borrani.

(FULL ORCHESTRA, INCREASED CHORUS AND GRAND BALLET.

Conductor........Mr. G. F. Bristow.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Tickets	Fifty cents.
Private Boxes	Five dollars.
Orchestra Seats	One dollar.

Box office open daily from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M., for securing Orchestra Seats and Private Boxes only.

EXHIBITION AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE, July 2, 1855.—For the Benefit of the 5th-av. Ragged School, which has been for the last year under the charge of Miss MARY ANN DOW, will have an exhibition of its condition and progress in the Crystal Palace, on MONDAY, the 2d day of July next, in the afternoon. The School will enter the Palace at 3 o'clock, and leave it at 6, and during that time there will be exhibitions by the scholars, music and addresses. Mayor WOOD, of New-York; Mayor HALL, of Brooklyn; Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, JNO. H. WHITE, Receiver of the Palace, and others, will take part in the proceedings. Judge EDMONDS will read the report of the school, and Mr. GERARD will give an account of the Ragged Schools in London, which he visited with Bishop Wainwright. The receipts of the day, after paying expenses, will be devoted to the support of the school for the ensuing year. Dodworth's Band have kindly proffered their service, on the occasion, and will perform at intervals during the afternoon. The various articles yet remaining in the Palace, including most of the Statuary and the Paintings, will be open to the examination of the visitors during the day. The undersigned, taking an interest in the school, and desiring to see similar ones established throughout the City and vicinity, solicit for this exhibition the attention of the humane and their charitable aid. Tickets 25 cents; children under 12 half price, to be had at the door and the principal Hotels, Book and Music Stores.

JAMES HARPER,	J. W. EDMONDS,
JAMES W. GERARD,	JAMES FREELAND,
PETER COOPER,	H. H. DAY,
JOHN H. WHITE,	SAMUEL BREVOORT,
GEORGE H. JONES.	

BLACK PIANIST!—Master AUGUSTUS LUCA, the Ethiopian Thalberg, only 13 years of age, whose extraordinary performances have excited the admiration and astonishment of the profession who have witnessed his private rehearsals, will give his

FIRST GRAND CONCERT,

at the Tabernacle, on

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 27,

commencing at 8 o'clock.

Master LUCA will be assisted during the Concert by his Brothers, and the celebrated Sable Vocalist, Miss ALLEN. During the evening he will perform Liszt's Concerto, by Hertz, and Wallace's "Polka de Concert."

Tickets, 25 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents.

Tickets to be had at the principal music stores throughout the City.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—SUMMER SEASON.—MONDAY EVENING, June 25—First night of those talented artistes Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS. Will be performed the popular Irish Drama in two acts, entitled PAUDEEN O'RAFFERTY.

Paudeen O'Rafferty........Mr. Barney Williams.

In which character he will sing "Bryan Astore," and dance with Miss Prise the celebrated "Fox Hunter's Jig."

To be followed by the new Comedy, written expressly for Mrs. B. Williams, by Charles Walcot, Comedian, entitled IT'S THE CUSTOM OF THE COUNTRY.

Melissa........Mrs. Barney Williams. With a song "Poor Ike."

To conclude with the Drama of

BARNEY THE BARON.

Barney O'Toole, an itinerant tinker from the Emerald Isle........Mr. Barney Williams.

Several novelties are in active preparation. Also, a GRAND SPECTACLE, on a most extensive scale, never excelled in this City.

GERMAN OPERA.—WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway, near Broome-st.—TUESDAY, June 26, Lortzing's favorite comic opera, in three acts, of

CZAR AND CARPENTER.

The principal characters sustained by Mme. SIEDENBURG, Messrs. QUINT, SCHRAUBSTADTER, MUELLER, OEHRLEIN, VINCKE and KOLLER.

Musical Director and Conductor........Mr. Robert Stoepel.

Prices of Admission: Orchestra Stalls, $1; Parquet and Dress Circle, 50 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents. No extra charge for secured seats.

Box office open from 9 A. M. until 4 o'clock P. M.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—CHAMBERS-STREET.—MONDAY EVENING, June 25, will be acted NEW YORK AS IT IS.

Mose	Mr. Chanfrau.
Eliza	Miss Albertine.

To be followed by the Drama of

BORN TO GOOD LUCK.

Paddy O'Rafferty........Mr. B. Eddy.

The performance will commence with THE SECRET.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—MONDAY, June 25—Evening at 8 o'clock. First time in America of the new comic drama, the MULETEER OF TOLEDO. Afternoon at 3 o'clock—Two excellent pieces. The wonderful BEARDED INFANT and its mother, the SWISS BEARDED LADY; the MAINE GIANTESS, 8 feet high; the DWARF LADY, 37 inches high; the LIVING OSTRICH, the LIVING OURANG OUTANG, FEJEE MERMAID, &c., are all to be seen without extra charge to Museum visitors. Admittance 25 cents; Children under ten, 12½ cents.

OLYMPIC CIRCUS—NO. 45 BOWERY.—H. FRANCONI & B. RUNNELLS, Proprietors.—IMMENSE SUCCESS—OVERFLOWING HOUSES. Engagement of the two celebrated German artists, Herr DEUSSE and CONRAD, who will appear in the double trapeze, and go through a variety of astonishing feats. Second week of the celebrated *female* equestrienne, Mlle. MARIE. A comic scene entitled MONS. AND MME. DENIS. Open every evening. AFTERNOON PERFORMANCES—MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. Boxes, 25 cents; Reserved Seats, 50 cents; Pit, 12½ cents.

PERHAM'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA TROUPE.—No. 663 Broadway.

First week of the new piece entitled the MISCHIEVOUS DARKIES.

Revival of the Walk Around and Railroad Highstep.

Also, Negro Minstrelsy, &c. Performances EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock.

Tickets, 25 cents. Gift Tickets admit four persons each.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY.—No. 497 Broadway.—This beautiful collection of paintings will be open to the public from 9 o'clock A. M. till 10 o'clock P. M. It contains 200 of the finest works of art ever put upon exhibition. Recent additions have been made to the extensive collection. Admittance 25 cents. Season tickets, 50 cents.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.—Perform in ALBANY on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, June 25, 26 and 27, and in TROY on THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, June 28, 29 and 30.

GEO. CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS.—No. 472 BROADWAY. Open every Evening during the week. Tickets 25 cents. All Business transacted by HENRY WOOD.

SPORTING.

RARE CHANCE.—For sale, a pair of fast trotting horses, fifteen and a half hands high, 7 and 8 years old, perfect as can be. Can travel together in 2:55. Also, new harness and light wagon, just turned out, for sale in consequence of taking down the stable, and too valuable to put to livery. Can be seen by calling at the stable No. 63 Reade-st., or a note addressed to the same will be met with immediate attention.

ROOFS! ROOFS!! ROOFS!!!—The cheapest and best articles for covering roofs is TAR ROOFING PAPER, which we keep constantly on hand, and will sell in large or small quantities to suit purchasers.

JAS. T. DERRICKSON & CO., No. 89 Beekman-st.

EUROPEAN STEAMERS.

NAME.	FROM.	TO.	DATE.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	June 23
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	June 23
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	June 23

AUCTION SALES.

J. T. MOULTON, Auctioneer.

CONFIRMATORY SALE OF FORT HAMILTON PROPERTY.—J. T. MOULTON will sell on MONDAY, June 25, at 2 o'clock, on the ground, 115 VILLA SITES. The lots vary in size from 25x100 to half an acre; many of them are handsomely shaded with forest trees, commanding a full view of the Bay and Ocean, together with some of the finest scenery in the world; good bathing, fishing and sailing. The railroad is in a state of completion, and is to run directly to this property, and Steamboats ply to and from Fort Hamilton eight times a day, thus rendering the property accessible by land or water. Terms easy. The steamer NORWALK will leave Amos-st. [illegible] Spring-st. [illegible], and from Pier No. 3 North River, 10 A. M. and 1 P. M. For Free Tickets, Maps and full particulars, apply to JAMES W. BARKER, No. 3 Nassau-st., or J. T. MOULTON, Auctioneer.

CHARTIERS COAL COMPANY.—TRUSTEE'S SALE OF COAL, COAL WORKS, LANDS, BUILDINGS, RAILROAD, EQUIPMENTS, &c.—By virtue and in exercise of the power [illegible] of the trust [illegible] vested in and confided to me, in and by a certain deed of trust or mortgage executed by the CHARTIERS COAL COMPANY, bearing date the 10th day of April, 1852, and recorded in the office for recording deeds in the County of Allegheny, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in Mortgage Book, vol. [illegible], page [illegible], &c. I will expose to sale, by Public Auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on 4th st., in the CITY OF PITTSBURGH, Penn., on the SECOND DAY of AUGUST, 1855, at [illegible] o'clock P. M., all and singular the ESTATE, PROPERTY and PREMISES included in and intended and bound by said Deed, and briefly designated and described as follows: [illegible] ... The McCormick Tract, bounded by lands of McFarland's heirs, McCoy's heirs, the Burnside tract and Samuel McCurdy, containing [illegible] acres ... The Irwin Tract, bounded by lands of Samuel McCurdy, Aiken's heirs, Lewis Thompson's heirs and J. H. Davis' heirs ... Also, all those [illegible] Lots of Ground composing the village of Remington, laid out upon the said McCormick Tract ... together with the Franchise, Rights and Privileges of the said Company and Corporation. J. F. D. LANIER, Trustee.

PUBLIC SALE OF THE MAIN LINE OF PUBLIC WORKS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Notice is hereby given, that by authority of an act of Assembly of Pennsylvania, approved May 8, 1855, will be exposed to public sale at the Merchants' Exchange in the city of Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, June 26, 1855, at [illegible] o'clock P. M., the whole main line of the Public Works between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, consisting of the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, the Allegheny Portage Railroad, including the new road to avoid the inclined planes, the Eastern division of the Pennsylvania Canal from Columbia to the Junction ... [illegible] JAS. POLLOCK, Governor of Pennsylvania. EPHRAIM BANKS, Harrisburg, May 8, 1855.

JAMES COLE & SON, Auctioneers.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE IN BROOKLYN, L. I. THIS DAY, AT AUCTION.—JAMES COLE & SON will sell THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, in the Merchants' Exchange, the house and lot situated No. [illegible] Clay-st., near Willoughby ... [illegible] ... Can be seen by calling any time this morning before 11½ o'clock.

JOHN B. OAKLEY, Auctioneer.

BY OAKLEY & WAIGHT.—Office No. 342 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.—Assignee's sale of a large and extensive assortment of fancy, staple and domestic dry goods, on TUESDAY, June 26, 1855, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 180 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn ... [illegible] ... By order of N. LAKE, Esq., Assignee. N. B.—Catalogues at No. 342 Fulton-st., Brooklyn Monday, 25th inst.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at Auction on WEDNESDAY, June 27, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of THOMSON PRICE, Administrator of the Estate of HEZEKIAH LYON, deceased: [illegible] shares Manhattan Company, $50 each. [illegible] ... 5 bonds of New-York Central Railroad, $100 each.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—TUESDAY, June 26, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 500 Houston-st., near Broadway.—HENRY T. LEEDS will sell as above, all the furniture, without reserve, consisting of one rosewood piano-forte, several oil-paintings, pier and oval mirrors, one very rich suite of rosewood parlor furniture, in plush; bedroom, chamber and dining furniture ... [illegible] ... For further particulars see catalogue and Tuesday's papers.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—Salesroom No. 204 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.—Regular auction sales of furniture, French plate mirrors, oil paintings, China and silverware, &c., &c., every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 10½ o'clock. AT PRIVATE SALE.—A large stock of new and fashionable furniture and housekeeping articles of every description, at wholesale and retail. On TUESDAY NEXT one very superior fire-proof safe.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

FIRE CRACKERS, CLARET, CHAMPAGNE, PORK, GROCERIES, BRUSHES.—TUESDAY, June 26, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 27 Dey-st., corner Greenwich, teas, coffee, chocolate, cocoa, raisins, currants, figs, soap, knives, pistols, scissors, fine scales, blocks, liquors, cigars, tobacco, indigo, coats, vests, pants, starch, codfish, pork, hams and shoulders.

W. C. ALBURTUS, Auctioneer.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—W. C. ALBURTUS will sell on MONDAY, June 25, at 10 o'clock, at No. 12 Court-st., Brooklyn, large French plate mirrors, mahogany chairs, sofas, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, mattresses, carpets, &c. E. LOTT, Sheriff. ALEX. DUFLON, Deputy.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY'S REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS. Will take place THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For further particulars, see his advertisement in another column. Catalogues can be obtained at the office, No. 11 Broad-st.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE BY J. BOGART.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the Auction Rooms corner of Frankfort and William-sts., large assortment of dry goods, fancy goods, jewelry, clothing, one large mirror, two engravings, two vases, &c.

AT THE BAZAAR, No. 21 Crosby-st., will be sold, on MONDAY, at 12 o'clock, twenty Horses. Also, new and second-hand Carriages, of all descriptions. Double and single Harness, Saddles, Bridles, &c. JOHN H. GATFIELD, Proprietor.

GOLD HILL MINING COMPANY.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell on MONDAY, June 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, 2,400 shares Gold Hill Mining Company, new stock, on which the assessment has been paid.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO.—REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEERS, No. 7 Broad-st., will give their attention to the purchase and sale by public auction of every description of Real Estate; to the renting and leasing of houses, Bonds and Mortgages, and to the leasing of houses and country seats. Real Estate appraised on favorable terms.

PECARES, BERNSTEIN & PHILLIPS—REAL ESTATE AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, No. 51 Liberty-st., one door from Nassau-st., will give their personal attention to sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Vessels, and Mortgages, at public and private sale, and to the sale at auction of Cargoes, Household Furniture, Paintings, Statuary, Works of Art, Jewelry, &c., and to out-door sales generally. Money liberally advanced on Real Estate, Stocks, Vessels, Furniture, &c., left for sale with us. Loans negotiated.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, June 25, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$5,000 Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds	$1,000 each
$3,000 Chicago and Mississippi Railroad 2d Mortgage Bonds	$1,000 each
$4,000 Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds	$1,000 each
$2,000 Fort Wayne and Southern R. R. Bonds	$1,000 each
$5,000 Pittsburg City 6 per cent. Bonds	$1,000 each
$11,000 Three Certificates of the Breckenridge Cannel Coal Company	$7,000 each
50 shares Ohio Central Railroad	$50 each
170 shares New-York and Erie Railroad	$100 each
2,400 shares Gold Hill Mining Company	$5 each

This assessment is fully paid up, and it will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. The above is new stock.

200 shares Hampshire Coal and Iron Company	$100 each
10 shares Knickerbocker Ice Company	$100 each

TERMS OF SALE—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 2 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next regular sale on Thursday, June 28.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR.—TUESDAY, June 26, at 10 o'clock, at No. 113 Nassau-st., special sale of costly cabinet furniture, being the entire manufactured stock of a first class manufacturer, who retires from the business. We invite our numerous friends and the public to view the stock previous to the sale, and they can rest assured that the sale will be absolute, without reserve. Country merchants can have articles packed for shipping on the premises. Stock will consist in part of solid oak library furniture en suite covered in green plush, ditto buffets, extension dining tables to match ... [illegible] ... Catalogues on the morning of sale.

H. WILSON, Auctioneer.

HOUSE SALE.—RICH ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY FURNITURE.—H. WILSON will sell THIS DAY (Monday), at 10½ o'clock precisely, at No. 160 West 24th-st., all the furniture and decorations of said house, viz.: one splendid rosewood piano-forte, full 7-octave, made by Horace Waters, of this City, and fully warranted for one year, cost $400; two superior rosewood parlor suites ... [illegible] ... of the best description, and was mostly made to order. Sale positive. Terms cash, bankable money.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE SALE OF FINE WINES, BRANDIES, CORDIALS, TEAS, FRUITS, CIGARS, &c. &c.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell on TUESDAY, June 26, at 1 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 11 Broad-st., a choice lot of wines, brandies, cigars, &c., &c., consisting in part of pure cognac, fine old London dock, Pinet Castillon, old champagne, Martel & Co.'s and Marrett & Co.'s brandies, pure port juice, pale and brown sherry, Montand & Vasconcelles' madeira, hock (now in bond), clarets, champagnes and Catawba wines ... [illegible] ... the whole to be positively sold to close a consignment.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY EXECUTOR'S SALE OF ANCIENT OIL PAINTINGS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell on SATURDAY, June 30, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 11 Broad-st. The remaining portion of ancient oil paintings belonging to the collection of the late T. A. Cummins, Esq., including many fine old specimens from the schools of Poussin, Bamberger, Teniers, Van Ost, Bemel, Carlo, Maratti, Zucchilli, Van Gand, Lancerd, Wouwerman, Murillo, Domenichino, Lucca, Giordano, and other masters of celebrity, many of which are gems and worthy the attention of connoisseurs. The whole to be positively sold to close the estate. Also, a fine collection of modern paintings and engravings now ready for examination. Catalogues to be had at the salesroom.

JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CLOSING UP SALE FOR THE SEASON—CROCKERY, GLASS & CHINA.—JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP will sell on TUESDAY, June 26, at 10 o'clock, at No. 124 Pearl-st., fifty crates white granite, light blue, C. C. dipped, edged and painted ware, one cask china in sets, three crates Rockingham spittoons, and one hundred packages glassware. The whole forming a good assortment. Also, one hundred fancy eight day clocks. HARDWARE, CUTLERY AND FANCY GOODS.—Also, to close invoices, 160 braces, saws, plated goods, gold pens, cloth and hair brushes. Also, seven hundred pairs long barrel pistols, twenty five cases cut tacks, two cases cane handles. Catalogues day previous. Sale absolute. Terms cash.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—On MONDAY, June 25, in front of store No. 19 Nassau-st., at 12 o'clock, a shifting top square box wagon; weight about 300 pounds, but little used, and made to order by one of the best makers in the City.

READY-MADE CLOTHING AND PIECE GOODS.—A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer, No. 28 Bowery, will sell THIS DAY, June 25, at 10½ o'clock, Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Alpacca and Linen Frock and Sack Coats; Cloth, Cassimere, Linen and Satinet Pants, of various patterns; Marseilles, Cloth and Satin Vests; French and English Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins; Black and Fancy Satinets; Silk, Satin, and Marseilles Vestings, &c.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of execution to me directed and delivered, I will expose to sale at public vendue on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of June, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the St. Louis Hotel, corner of Church and Chambers-sts., all the right, title and interest of CHARLES A. HASKINS, which he had on the 17th day of April, 1855, or at any time thereafter, and to the property in said Hotel and premises.—Dated New-York, June 22, 1855. JOHN ORSER, Sheriff. T. J. GILLEGAN, Deputy Sheriff.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SUPERLATIVE PIANO FORTES. T. H. CHAMBERS, No. 385 Broadway.

PIANOS.—The largest assortment of Pianos in the United States. Prices less than can be had elsewhere. Sole Agency for T. Gilbert & Co.'s Pianos, with or without the Æolian; Hallett & Cumston's, Woodward & Brown, and Jacob Chickering's Boston Pianos, and the only house where may be had the HORACE WATERS celebrated modern improved Pianos, with over strings and improved action. Each Piano guaranteed to give entire satisfaction, or purchase-money refunded. Pianos to rent and rent allowed on purchase. Pianos for sale on monthly payments. Second-hand Pianos for sale at great bargains. Sole Agency for H. D. & H. W. Smith's Melodeons, tuned in equal temperament. HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

PIANOS!—PIANOS!!—Great bargains may be had at the splendid warehouse of N. P. B. CURTISS, at his old stand, No. 447 Broadway, where he has re-opened with a rich and varied assortment of Pianos, from the celebrated manufactory of Geo. Hews, Boston; also, a large assortment of New-York manufacture. Persons will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere.

HAINES BROS. & CUMMINGS.—Having been induced by the increased demand for their pianos, to greatly extend their manufacturing facilities, are now prepared to meet the full demand of the public, and at prices greatly reduced. Particular attention is called to their new circular scale, metallic frame piano, unsurpassed by any other. Warerooms No. 118 3d-av., corner of 14th-st.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES.—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 88 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y. These pianos received the first premiums in competition with pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted. Prices moderate.

BACON & RAVEN—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS—Nos. 160 and 162 Centre-st., opposite Canal, east from Broadway—Having an experience of 25 years, and every requisite facility at our manufactories, are enabled to offer the public an assortment of instruments unsurpassed by any as to tone, workmanship and durability.

GREAT IMPROVEMENTS IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON AND BRADBURYS respectfully invite attention to their piano fortes constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

NO HUMBUG.—A very superior rosewood piano forte, 7 octave, iron frame, perfect in all respects and warranted; been used only three months; maker's price, $310, for sale for $220, with stool. Can be seen at No. 34 Vesey-st., near the Astor House, from 9 o'clock till 2 on Monday and Tuesday.

J. PIRSSON & SON'S PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS, No. 142 Broadway, one door from Astor-place. An elegant assortment of new and second-hand pianos constantly on hand.

PIANOS.—A large assortment of new and second hand Piano-fortes, of Stodart and other Manufacturers, for sale or to hire, by GEIB & JACKSON, No. 763 Broadway, near 10th-st.

ÆOLIANS, PIANOS, BOUDOIRS AND MELODEONS, new and old, in carved and plain cases, for rent at low rates, with rent applied if purchased. S. T. GORDON, No. 297 Broadway.

PIANOS TO LET—WITH PRIVILEGE OF PURCHASING—Rent deducted. New and second-hand pianos to rent at very low prices. HAINES BROS. & CUMMINGS, No. 118 3d-av., corner of 14th-st.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body, and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing. JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 98 Water-st.

PURE ZINC PAINTS.—HENRY AITKIN & CO., Agents of the New-Jersey Zinc Company, No. 156 Washington-st.

Tax Commissioners' Office, No. 32 Chambers-st., Basement of New City Hall.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—The ASSESSMENT ROLLS of the several Wards of the City of New-York will be opened for examination and review from MONDAY, the 21st of May, until MONDAY, the 25th day of June, inclusive. All Tax-Payers desirous of examining and correcting the said Rolls, are requested to make application to the undersigned, at this office, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. F. W. ALLEN, GEO. H. PURSER, WM. J. PECK, Tax Commissioners.

MEDICAL.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising; first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price, $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; SCHIEFFELIN, BROS. & CO., No. 170 William-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO. No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, MERNELL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 41 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION. By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. One Hundredth Edition (500,000), 18mo., pp. 250. On fine paper, extra binding, $1. Every complaint to which woman is subject, from girlhood to womanhood, as also as wife and as mother, are fully described, with the causes, the symptoms, and also proper mode of treatment, in a plain, simple, but in the most chaste language, easily understood. And thus every woman can discover, by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character, and causes of her complaint; and be spared much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice of the utmost importance to her future health, in respect to which her sensitiveness forbids consulting a medical gentleman, will find such instruction and advice, and also explains many symptoms which otherwise would occasion anxiety or alarm. How many are suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, which undermine the health, the effects of which they are ignorant, and for which the delicacy forbids seeking medical advice! How many suffer from prolapsus uteri (falling of the womb), or from fluor albus (weakness, debility, &c.)! How many are in constant agony for many months preceding confinement! How many have difficult, if not dangerous deliveries, and slow and uncertain recoveries! Some, whose lives are hazarded during such times will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration and relief. How many bitter moments, how much anguish, might have been spared to the sufferer, to her husband, to her relatives, by a timely possession of this little volume! It is impracticable to convey fully the various subjects treated of, as they are of a nature strictly intended for the married, or those contemplating marriage.

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & CO., Astor House, No. 1 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (Tribune Buildings;) at No. 2 Astor House, Broadway, and at the Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH TOUCEY, Mobile; also, T. B. PETERSON, No. 102 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post-paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or Box No. 1,224 New-York Post-Office.

SPECIAL MEDICAL NOTICE.—Mrs. CROCKER, Ladies' Physician—Office, No. 360 Houston-st., second door west of Broadway. Ladies who are suffering from the many distressing complaints to which our sex is subject will find speedy and permanent relief by consulting Mrs. C., as she has paid particular attention to uterine diseases of every description. General weakness, dyspepsia, liver complaint, scrofula, &c., treated with skill. Also, attendance particularly on ladies in confinement in New-York and vicinity, so that they can secure the advantages of experience and at the same time the delicate attentions of their own sex.

P. S.—All letters addressed to Mrs. CROCKER, at her office, will receive prompt attention. Open from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.

EXTRA—LADIES READ THIS!—The Spanish Regulating Pill—being a safe, never-failing, invaluable remedy for special irregularities, and other diseases to which females are so frequently liable from exposure and neglect—is justly deserving public attention. After years of experiment, labor and cost, this great remedy, thoroughly tested in hundreds of cases, needs no other recommendation but its own specific virtues. The Pills can only be procured of Mrs. CROCKER, No. 360 Houston-st.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition, cloth, 365 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 222 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 40 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No. 844 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—Courrier des Etats-Unis, Staats-Zeitung, Democrat, Day Book, N. Y. Courier, Dispatch and New-Brunswick Times.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES WHEN the treatment of other physicians and all other remedies fail. It is your only chance for a thorough cure in certain diseases. No. 3 Division-st., the only place now so well known for the very many extraordinary cures it has performed, without diet, or hindrance from business, when all other remedies only drive the disease in the blood. $1 only. This secures the patient from secondary attacks, and is the only remedy on earth that does it. You will find this out by bitter experience, if you trust to any other medicine. It has cured thousands of cases that never would have been cured without it. Dr. HUNTER restores people to health daily who have been almost ruined by mercury and caustics by the humbugs.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 8 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 10 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practised by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

A PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—FOURTEENTH EDITION—341 pages, with plates. Price $1. Sold at Nos. 111 and 180 Nassau-st., No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and by the author JOS. RALPH, M. D., No. 543 Houston-st. Hours of consultation from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M., and 5 to 9 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted.)

WILKIN'S AMULET.—Prepared by Dr. S. M. Elliott's prescription, presented to me, will restore, preserve and cleanse the hair. Price 37½ cents per bottle. M. WILKIN, No. 44 Maiden-lane, New-York.

SUMMER RETREATS.

ORIENT POINT HOUSE, LONG ISLAND.—The above House having been very much enlarged and improved in every respect, will be again opened for the reception of visitors on the 1st day of July next.

During the past season the subscriber has given his personal attention to a thorough and entire improvement of the premises, and takes pleasure in saying to his friends and the public that he believes his house will not be excelled by any upon the seaboard. A large and commodious wharf now obviates the former necessity of landing by small boats. The steamer CRICKET, plying between Hartford and Sag Harbor, furnishes an excellent communication between the Point and all the landings upon Connecticut River. The new and commodious steamer ISLAND BELLE leaves Catharine Market-slip, New-York, for the Point every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 11 o'clock A. M., arriving at the Point about dark, returning upon alternate days. SAM'L F. JONES, Proprietor.

GREGORY HOUSE, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—This new and spacious Hotel, situated in the most healthful and beautiful city on the Hudson, alike noted for its magnificent drives, pure atmosphere, beautiful scenery and splendid country seats, affords to the man of business or the quiet pleasure-seeker attractions to be found in no other city of this State. Furnished rooms, singly or in suites, from $6 to $10 per week, with board. THEODORUS GREGORY, Proprietor. Address T. H. GREGORY.

CONGRESS HALL, PATERSON, N. J.—Is now open for the reception of Summer boarders. The above Hotel is pleasantly located in the most convenient part of Paterson, being but five minutes' walk from the Falls and Railroad Depot. Gentlemen wishing rooms for their families during the Summer months will be accommodated on very reasonable terms. S. W. LUSK.

TRENTON FALLS, NEAR UTICA, N. Y.—The Hotel at this place of favorite resort is open for the season. Visitors can now reach it direct by the Black River and Utica Railroad, trains leaving Utica on the arrival of the steamboat, express train, also of the Hudson River express train. M. MOORE, Proprietor.

FOREST GROVE HOUSE—SCHOOLY'S MOUNTAIN.—This delightful Summer House will be open for the reception of guests on the 1st of June. Communication by means of Essex and Central Railroad of New-Jersey. DAVID G. NOE, Proprietor.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

FARO PLAYING CARDS—Very old and well seasoned, with all the various other qualities of linen and cotton cards, made by SAM HART & CO. For sale to the trade and club-houses at their store, No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House.

AMERICAN BOOT AND SHOE STORE.—Attention, Ladies, Gents, and all. Do you want Boots, Shoes and Gaiters that will wear? Then go to No. 238 Grand-st., corner of Orchard. Here can be found a large and well-assorted stock of every variety of Ladies' Gaiters at 6s., 8s., 10s. Misses' and Children's ... to fit the foot and please the eye; Boys' and Youths' Gaiters and Buttoned Shoes; also, Patent Leather and Calf Boots, Gents' Congress and Buttoned Gaiters; Ladies' and Gents' Toilet Slippers, &c. Call and examine our stock and you will be pleased. No. 238 Grand-st. JOEL SAMMIS, Proprietor.

RAILROADS.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.—The old reliable, shortest and quickest route to Cincinnati, Louisville, Columbus, Dayton, Springfield, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville, Jeffersonville, Fort Wayne, &c., &c.—This route requires no counterfeit maps, false representations, paid newspaper puffs, or anonymous correspondence to recommend it to the public.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT FROM MAY 7, 1855. THREE TRAINS DAILY (Sundays excepted,) from the Station of the C. C. & C. Railroad, over the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, and the Little Miami, and Columbus and Xenia Railroads, for Cincinnati, Dayton, Xenia, &c., &c. By the Bellefontaine and Indianapolis Railroad from Galion, for Bellefontaine, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville, Jeffersonville, &c., &c. By the Ohio and Indiana Railroad from Crestline, for Fort Wayne, &c.

TRAINS LEAVE CLEVELAND.

EXPRESS TRAIN at 7:30 A. M., connecting with the Morning Express Train on the Buffalo, Dunkirk and Cleveland Railroad, and the Steamers CRESCENT CITY and QUEEN OF THE WEST, giving passengers ample time for breakfast at Cleveland. Reaches Columbus 12:30 P. M., Cincinnati at 5 P. M., Xenia at 2:40 P. M., Dayton at 3:30 P. M., Fort Wayne at 7 P. M., Indianapolis at 5:30 P. M.

AFTERNOON TRAIN at 2:30, connecting with the Day Train from Buffalo and Dunkirk, giving passengers time for dinner at Cleveland.

LEAVING CINCINNATI at 1:30 A. M., connecting with the Morning Boats for Louisville, and trains on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, for the West.

NIGHT EXPRESS, 7:15 P. M., connecting with the Day Express from Buffalo and Dunkirk, giving passengers time for supper at Cleveland. Reaching Cincinnati at 7 A. M., Xenia at 5:35, Dayton at 6:50, Indianapolis at 10 A. M., Terre Haute at 5 P. M.

This route is so much shorter and quicker than any other, that it gives passengers abundance of time at Cleveland for meals, and then reach Cincinnati to connect with the fast and splendid U. S. Mail Steamers and trains on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, for Louisville and all places down the Ohio River. Baggage checked from Buffalo and Dunkirk to Cincinnati. For through Tickets apply on board People's Line steamers, or at Ticket Offices of the New-York and Erie, New-York Central and Hudson River Railroads.

WM. C. CLEMENT, Sup't L. M. & C. & X. R. R.
E. S. FLINT, Sup't, C. C. & C. R. R.
A. L. HALL, General Eastern Agent.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE—COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE, AND CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS—Connecting with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findlay, Sandusky, &c.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT—MONDAY, May 7, 1855.—EXPRESS MAIL—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 2:45 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 8:45 P. M. train of M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8 next morning, connecting with trains of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, reaching St. Louis at 11:30 P. M.

LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 10:40 P. M., Cleveland 5:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., reaching Toledo at 10:20 P. M., Chicago 9 A. M., Cincinnati 7 A. M.

NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 9:30 P. M., Cleveland 6:10 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 10:20 A. M., Cincinnati 3:30 P. M., and Chicago at 9:30 P. M., in season to take the train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad for Alton, from which place they take steamer, reaching St. Louis at 3:40 P. M., on following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Roads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.

STEAMBOAT EXPRESS—Leaving on arrival of steamers from Buffalo, at 6:45 A. M., reaching Sandusky at 10:30 A. M., Toledo 3 P. M., Cincinnati 9 P. M., Chicago 2 A. M.

ACCOMMODATION FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves 4:15 P. M.

NIGHT PASSENGER FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves 9:45 P. M., reaching Sandusky at 1:30 A. M., Toledo 4:30 A. M., Chicago 9:30 P. M., connecting with Evening trains for Rock Island, St. Louis, Galena, &c.

Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket offices. E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent. Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co., Cleveland, Ohio, May 8, 1855.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD FROM ALBANY.—By the way and in connection with the Hudson River Railroad, and People's Line of Steamboats, from the foot of Cortlandt-st., from NEW-YORK for BUFFALO, CLEVELAND, TOLEDO, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE and DETROIT.

EXPRESS TRAIN—From Albany, at 7:30 A. M., arriving at Buffalo at 7:30 P. M.

NEW-YORK MORNING EXPRESS—Leaves Albany at 12 M., in connection with the Hudson River Railroad from New-York of 7 A. M., stopping at Schenectady, Fonda, Little Falls, Utica, Rome, Chittenango, Syracuse, Clyde, Rochester, Batavia, and arriving at Buffalo at 10:30 P. M.

NEW-YORK EVENING EXPRESS—In connection with the Hudson River Railroad from New-York 4:45 P. M., leaves Albany at 11:15 P. M., and arrives at Buffalo at 7:30 A. M., Suspension Bridge at 10:35 A. M., and Niagara Falls at 10:30 A. M.

MAIL TRAIN—Leaves Albany at 6:30 A. M., stopping at all stations.

UTICA ACCOMMODATION LINE—Leaves Albany at 3:30 P. M., stopping at all stations, and arrives at Utica at 9 P. M.

PRINCIPAL CONNECTIONS.

At Troy, with Rensselaer and Saratoga, Troy and Boston roads to places North and East.

At Buffalo, with Lake Shore Road and Steamboats for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo and Chicago; Buffalo and Brantford Road, Niagara Falls and Buffalo Road, to Niagara Falls and Suspension Bridge, connecting with the Great Western Railway to Detroit, &c.; also, with steamboats for Detroit and Chicago.

At Suspension Bridge, with Great Western Railway to Windsor, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, &c.; also, with railroad to Lewiston, and steamboat line to Toronto, &c., C. W.

At Syracuse, with Oswego and Syracuse Road to Oswego.

At Rome, with Watertown and Rome Road to Cape Vincent, and steamers to Kingston, C. W., and Ports on Lake Ontario.

At Schenectady, with Road to Saratoga Springs, Whitehall, &c. C. VIBBARD, General Sup't, Albany.

BLACK RIVER AND UTICA RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE UTICA FROM NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD DEPOT.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after Monday, May 7, the Trains will run as follows:

FIRST ACCOMMODATION TRAIN—Leaves Utica at 7:45 A. M., arrives at Trenton at 8:45. Returning leaves Trenton at 9:30 A. M., arrives in Utica at 10:20, in time for the 10:30 A. M. train East, or the 11 A. M. train West, on the New-York Central Railroad.

SECOND EXPRESS TRAIN—Will commence running on Monday, May 28, and leave Utica at 11:20 A. M., arrive at Trenton at 12:05. Returning, leave Trenton at 2:15 P. M., arriving at Utica in time for the 3:30 train West, or 3:45 and 3:48 train East on the New-York Central Railroad.

THIRD MAIL TRAIN—Leaves Utica at 3 P. M., after the arrival of the Express Train from the East on New-York Central Railroad, and arrives at Trenton at 3:50. Returning leaves Trenton at 5:20 P. M., arriving at Utica at 6:20.

All Freight going North will be taken on the first train in the morning, and all freight going South will be taken on the last train in the afternoon. No train will run on Sunday.

A daily line of stages will run to Boonville from the 11:30 A. M. train, and to Denmark from 3 P. M. train, passing through the villages of Remsen, Alder Creek, Boonville, Talcottville, Turin, Houseville, Martinsburg, Lowville, and Denmark. Stages will also run from Boonville to connect at Trenton with the 9:30 A. M. train South, and from Denmark to connect with the 1:20 P. M. train South.

A regular line of omnibuses will run from the depot at Trenton to Trenton Falls, connecting with each train. UTICA, May 2, 1855. S. KELLOGG, Vice President.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk. Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Rockland Passenger, at 4 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh and Otisville, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Way Express, at 7:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. On Sunday, only one Express Train at 5:30 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls, at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and with first-class splendid steamers for all ports on Lake Erie. D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily, for Albany and Troy.—On and after MONDAY, June 25, 1855, the trains will run as follows: Express Train 6 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Mail Train 9 A. M. Through Way Train 12 M. Express Train, 5 P. M. Accommodation Train, 7 P. M. For Poughkeepsie—Way Passenger, 7 A. M. Passengers 4 P. M. Way Freight and Passenger Train, 1 P. M. For Peekskill, 5:30, and 5:30 P. M. For Sing Sing, at 10:15 A. M., 4:20 and 6:30 P. M. The Sing Sing and Peekskill Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAINS at 9 A. M., from Canal-st., for Albany, stopping at all the Way Stations. M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

ONTARIO, SIMCOE AND HURON RAILROAD—GREAT ROUTE FOR THE SUMMER TOURIST to Mackinaw, Sault St. Marie, Lake Superior, Green Bay, Milwaukee, Chicago and all ports on Lake Michigan, in connection with the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad via Oswego or Buffalo and Niagara Falls and Lake Ontario. Parties of pleasure, and all persons en route to the above points, can obtain through tickets and all information concerning the route, by application at the office of the Company, No. 267 Broadway, between Warren and Chambers sts., to CHAS. S. TAPPEN, General Agent. A. BRUNEL, Superintendent, Toronto.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, MONTREAL AND OGDENSBURG.—The only line through to Montreal in one day, via 14 hours. Leave by Hudson River Railroad at 7 A. M. Leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11 A. M., arrive at Rutland at 3 P. M., Burlington, 4:40, Montreal, 9 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave at 6 A. M. and 12 M. Troy, by Troy and Boston Railroad, at 3:45 P. M., arrive at Rutland at 9, Lodge and proceed North at 6 next morning. I. V. BAKER, Sup't., T. & B. R. R.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—SPRING ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing April 2, 1855. Leave New-York for Easton by steamer Red Jacket and Wyoming from Pier No. 2 North River at 8 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. For Somerville (Way) at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabethtown with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortland-st., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 5 P. M. JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—On and after April 17, the Cars over the Flushing Railroad leave Flushing at 6, 8 and 10 A. M., and at 1, 4, and 6:30 P. M., connecting with the steamer ISLAND CITY at Hunter's Point. The steamer ISLAND CITY leaves New-York from Fulton Market-slip at 6, 8 and 10 A. M., and at 1, 4 and 6:30 P. M. Connecting with the cars at Hunter's Point. WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA—From Pier No. 1 North River, two lines daily, at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. Morning line at 6 A. M. by steamboat JOHN POTTER, to South Amboy, thence by cars to way-places and Camden—fare $2.25. Express line 2 P. M., by JOHN POTTER to Amboy, thence direct to Camden by cars; through in five hours; fare $3. Way Accommodation and Emigrant lines at 1 P. M.; fare $1.75. Emigrant line at 5 P. M.; fare $1.50.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West via Jersey City—Mail and Express Lines—Leave New-York at 8 and 10 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3 to 10; and $2.25 at 8 and 10 A. M. and 6 P. M.; second class, $2 at 10; at 12 M. $2; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest, can obtain through tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the company's office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this Line are the following:

ATLANTIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. Nye.
ADRIATIC, Capt. [illegible]. BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.

The ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second do., $75; exclusive use of extra size state-rooms, $325; from Liverpool to New-York, 35 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Wednesday, April 18	1855	Saturday, April 21	1855
Wednesday, May 2	1855	Saturday, May 5	1855
Wednesday, May 16	1855	Saturday, May 19	1855
Wednesday, May 30	1855	Saturday, June 2	1855
Wednesday, June 13	1855	Saturday, June 16	1855
Wednesday, June 27	1855	Saturday, June 30	1855
Wednesday, July 11	1855	Saturday, July 14	1855
Wednesday, July 25	1855	Saturday, July 28	1855

For freight or passage apply to EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall st., New-York. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool. STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London. B. G. WAINRIGHT & CO., Paris. GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice that the ships of this Line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.—FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Capt. Judkins; AMERICA, Capt. Lang;
PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie; EUROPA, Capt. Shannon;
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott; CANADA, Capt. Stone;
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison; NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white Light at mast-head; Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.

ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston ... Wednesday, July 4.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston ... Wednesday, July 18.
CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston ... Wednesday, Aug. 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston ... Wednesday, Aug. 15.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced Surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or Passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

There will be no steamships of this line from New-York until further notice.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

Rock Light, new,	Emerald Isle, new,	Edward Stanley,
Albion, new,	Cambria, new,	Shamrock, new,
Driver, new,	Dreadnought, new,	Queen of Clippers, new,
Northampton, new,	Conestoga, new,	City of Brooklyn, n.
Wm. Tapscott,	Benjamin Adams,	Empire,
Arctic,	Antarctic,	Rappahannock,
Progress,	Andrew Foster,	Charles Buck,
St. Louis,	Galena,	Forest King,
Chimborazo,	Philanthropist,	Richard Morse,
Roscoe,	Houghton,	Glance,
Racetta,	Continent,	Centurion,
Helios,	Coosah,	Constellation,
Compromise,	New-Hampshire,	E. Z.,
Underwriter,	West Point,	Adriatic,
A. Z.,	Racer,	

THE X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS.

Amazon, new,	Southampton,	Northumberland,
Ocean Queen,	Hendrick Hudson,	Palestine, new,
Devonshire,	Margaret Evans,	American Eagle,

Money remitted to England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, France and Germany. The subscribers continue to remit money in large or small amounts, payable in all the principal cities and towns in any of the above named countries. TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York, or to WM. TAPSCOTT & CO., St. George's Buildings, Liverpool.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The United States Mail Steamer UNION, Capt. E. Adams, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers on SATURDAY, June 30, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. Price of passage, first cabin ... $120. Price of passage, second cabin ... $70. Luggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below." No freight will be taken after Thursday, June 28. For freight or passage apply to MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, 55 Broadway. N. B.—All letters must pass through the Post-Office.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

REDUCED PRICES!—100 lbs. BAGGAGE FREE!—Four hours from Ocean to Ocean by Panama Railroad!—No Exposure to Tropical Sun and Rains—No Walking in the Mud around Shoals and Rapids—No River Fever and Ague.—Through for California via Panama Railroad.—The United States Mail Steamship Company will dispatch for Aspinwall on THURSDAY, July 5, at 2 o'clock, P. M. precisely, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River, the new and splendid steamship George Law, 2,500 tons burden.

Passengers and Mails will be forwarded by Panama Railroad, and connect at Panama with Pacific Mail Steamship Company's magnificent steamship Golden Gate, 2,500 tons burden, A. V. H. LEROY, Esq., Commander, which will be in readiness and leave immediately for San Francisco.

The public are informed that the P. M. S. S. Co. always have ONE or MORE EXTRA STEAMERS lying at Panama ready for sea, to avoid any possible detention of Passengers or Mails.

For passage apply to I. W. RAYMOND, at the only office of the companies, No. 177 West-st., cor. Warren, New-York.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The United States mail steamship ROANOKE, T. SKINNER, Commander, will leave pier No. 13 North river, on WEDNESDAY, June 27, at 4 o'clock, P. M., will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and at Petersburg and Richmond the following morning. From Norfolk, passengers for the South proceed by railroad direct, with through tickets from Weldon to Wilmington, Charleston, &c. Passage and fare to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Steerage, half price. Through tickets to Lynchburg, $14. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway. N. B.—No freight taken for Richmond.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—The United States Mail Steamship CAHAWBA, Capt. R. W. SHUFELDT, will commence receiving freight on Thursday, June 21, and sail on MONDAY, June 25, at 12 o'clock, from Pier foot Robinson-st., N. R., touching at Havana on her return. For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., No. 31 Broadway.

N. B.—In consequence of existing Quarantine regulations at New-Orleans, the CAHAWBA will not stop at Havana going out.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE AND OCEAN PORT, (late Eatontown Landing.) The new and light draft steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER, Capt. John Bonner, will run from foot of Jay-st. N. R., as follows:

Leave New-York. June.		Leave Ocean Port. June.	
19—Tuesday	7 A. M.	19—Tuesday	12 M.
20—Wednesday	7 A. M.	20—Wednesday	12 M.
21—Thursday	7 A. M.	21—Thursday	12 M.
22—Friday	8 A. M.	22—Friday	1 P. M.
23—Saturday	1 P. M.	23—Saturday	1½ P. M.
25—Monday	3½ A. M.	25—Monday	11 M.

Nelson Taylor's stages for Squan Village connect with this boat. Also stages for Red Bank and other parts of the country.

JUNE, 1855.—The OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. Parker, for SHREWSBURY, MIDDLETOWN, and RED BANK, will run from Jay-st. Pier, N. R., (first dock above the Erie Railroad,) as follows:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.			LEAVES RED BANK.		
Saturday, June 23	3	A. M.	Saturday, June 23	7	P. M.
Sunday, June 24	7	A. M.	Sunday, June 24	2	P. M.
Monday, June 25	11	A. M.	Monday, June 25	3	P. M.
Tuesday, June 26	12	M.	Tuesday, June 26	5	P. M.
Wednesday, June 27	1	P. M.	Wednesday, June 27	5	P. M.
Thursday, June 28	1	P. M.	Thursday, June 28	6½	P. M.
Friday, June 29	2½	P. M.	Friday, June 29	7	P. M.
Saturday, June 30	3	P. M.	Saturday, June 30	7	P. M.
Sunday, July 1	8	A. M.	Sunday, July 1	4½	P. M.

FOR CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamer NORWALK will commence her regular trips as above on FRIDAY, June 1, leaving New-York as follows:

Pier foot of Amos-st. at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M.
Pier foot of Spring-st. at 9¾ A. M., 12¾ and 3¾ P. M.
Pier No. 3 North River at 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.

Leaving Coney Island last trip at 6½ P. M. Fare to Coney Island and back to New-York, 25 cents. No half price for children.

THE ANNUAL EXCURSION of the LAIGHT-STREET SABBATH-SCHOOL will take place on WEDNESDAY the 27th inst. The commodious steamer AMERICA has been engaged and will leave the foot of Spring-st at 8 o'clock precisely, and proceed to Washington park. Tickets—Gentlemen, 50 cents; ladies, 25 cents; children, 12½ cents. To be had of J. W. KELLOGG, No. 120 Canal-st., or at the boat on the morning of the Excursion.

FOR UNION, KEYPORT, MIDDLETOWN POINT, PORT MONMOUTH, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, &c.—The steamer EAGLE leaves foot of Murray-st at 1 A. M. daily, except Saturday and Sunday. Returning, leaves Port Monmouth at 5 and Union at 4 P. M.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—An elegant first-class STEAMER, splendidly furnished with all conveniences for pleasure parties. Apply at the office of ALEX. M. C. SMITH, No. 208 West-st., between North Moore and Beach sts.

TO EXCURSIONISTS.—The substantial steamer SPLENDID can be chartered by respectable parties every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, cheaper than any other boat of the same class. Apply on board, at the Duane-st. Pier.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Desks, chairs, settees, bookcases, blackboards, slates, &c., manufactured and for sale at the old establishment, No. 24 Grove-st. New-York. Orders sent to any part of the world. R. PATON. N. B.—Circulars forwarded on application as above.

H. J. FARRINGTON—ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE—Purchasers in want of this new style of furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors, at the Manufactory and Wareroom, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st.

ENAMELED COTTAGE FURNITURE.—Neat pretty suites as low as $25, at the factory and wareroom, No. 72 Bowery, near Bleecker-st. Besides every style of elegant and fashionable enameled suites. S. H. WARWICK.

SPLENDID SUITES OF ENAMELED COTTAGE FURNITURE at FACTORY PRICES. WARREN WARD, No. 144 Grand-st.

PAINTS.

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT.—The original and only genuine article that can be sold without violating my patent. Constantly on hand, both ground in oil and dry powder, at the general depot, No. 112 Pearl-st., Hanover-square, by the patentee, WM. BLAKE.

J. & J. C. CONROY—No. 65 Fulton-st. (removed from No. 52), importers and manufacturers of FISHING TACKLE, in all its branches, wholesale and retail. Nets and Seines of all kinds. The Trade supplied on reasonable and accommodating terms. Importers of Dixon & Son's and Hawksley's Powder and Drum Flasks and Shot Pouches; Walker & Carr's Percussion Caps, Razors and Fancy Cutlery. Rods and Reels repaired.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY against PATRICK O'KEEFE, THOMAS MEYERS, AARON CLOSE, Jacob Vreeland, John A. Van Riper and Leah Van Riper his wife, Jacob Van Riper, James A. Ferguson, James Belden, Addison P. Smith, Richard C. Gutridge, Henry Cromwell, Henry C. Carter and Thomas T. Smith.—(Summons for relief.)—To PATRICK O'KEEFE, Defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 21st day of May, A. D. 1855, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 39 Wall-st., Jauncey Court, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 21, 1855. BIRDSEYE & O'BRIEN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys. my25-law6wM*

SUPREME COURT.—STEPHEN D. VAN SCHAICK against MINER'S BANK OF POTTSVILLE, in the County of Schuylkill.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, and serve a copy of your answer on me at my office, No. 10 Broadway, New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment for the sum of one hundred and three dollars, with interest from the [illegible] day of May, 1855, besides the costs of this action.—Dated June 1, 1855. S. D. VAN SCHAICK, Att'y in person. The complaint in this action was filed June 2, 1855. je11-law6wM S. D. VAN SCHAICK, Att'y in person.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHARINE J. HARISON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of William F. Harison, No. 34 William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of September next. Dated, New-York, the 16th day of March 1855. WILLIAM F. HARISON, J. CHAMPLIN HARISON, THOMAS L. HARISON, Administrators. mh19-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the county of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW LEARY, late of the city of New-York, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of MILLER & DEVELIN, No. 62 Liberty-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New-York, May 22, 1855. JOHN E. DEVELIN, ANDREW LEARY, and BRIDGET LEARY, Executors and Executrix, &c., of Andrew Leary, deceased. my28-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ARTHUR QUINN, late of Paterson, in the State of New-Jersey, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of MILLER & DEVELIN, No. 62 Liberty-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New-York, May 22, 1855. JOHN E. DEVELIN, and THOMAS A. QUINN, Administrators, &c., of Arthur Quinn, deceased. my28-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of HORMAN DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against EMMA L. DE LA REE, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the residence of WARREN RICHMOND, No. 228 Fulton-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 25th day of August next.—Dated Brooklyn, Feb. 23, 1855. WARREN RICHMOND, WILLIAM H. DE LA REE, Executors. fe26-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES HOLFORD, late of the city of London, Esq., deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the Subscribers, at the office of WILLIAM AUGUSTUS PLATENIUS, No. 46 William st., in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of July next.—Dated New-York, the [illegible] day of January, 1855. HENRY S. HOLFORD, FREDERICK S. HOLFORD, Administrators with the Will annexed. ja8-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB B. ANCULARIUS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of SPEIR & NASH, No. 10 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 17, 1855. WILLIAM P. SWEET, Administrator. ja20-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL M. WOODRUFF, late of the City of New-York, Counselor-at-law, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 10 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 9th day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 4, 1855. JOHN NEWLAND, Executor. my7-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NICHOLAS HAIGHT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the residence No. 77 East 21st-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 5, 1855. BENJAMIN R. HAIGHT, Administrator. je6-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES N. JUBB, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of BELL & COE, Esqs., No. [illegible] Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 21, 1855. SUSAN JUBB, Administratrix. ap23-law6mM*

NOTICE OF APPLICATION.—For the discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes. ANTONIO AMFRANO, an insolvent; notice first published May 1855; creditors to appear before Hon. HENRY A. MOORE, County Judge of Kings County, at his Chambers, in the City Hall of the city of Brooklyn, on the 9th day of July, 1855, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. P. BYRNE, Attorney for Petitioner, No. 6 City Hall-place. my25-law6wM*

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—Pursuant to an order of Hon. Morris Fosdick, Surrogate of Queens County, notice is hereby given, to all persons having claims against the estate of DAVID S. MILLS, late of the town of Newtown, in said County, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Charles B. Hart, Esq., No. 3 William-st., New-York, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated March 7, 1855. LYDIA MILLS, JNO. T. MILLS, JACOB D. MILLS, SAMUEL A. MILLS, Executors. mh8-law6mM*

STEAMBOATS.

5 O'CLOCK STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HUDSON AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The splendid steamers COLUMBIA and SOUTH AMERICA will leave foot of Harrison-st. every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock, connecting with stages from Kingston, Catskill and Hudson, and Hudson and Boston Railroad; and Chatham Four Corners, Edwards, (connecting with stages for Lebanon Springs,) West Stockbridge, Lee, Pittsfield, North and South Adams, and all the western parts of Massachusetts. The first train leaves Hudson at 5 o'clock in the morning, and arrives in Pittsfield in time for breakfast. HAVILAND, CLARK & CO. L. B. MELLEN & CO.

1855.—DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—Landing (each way,) at Nyack, Grassy Point, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie.—Meals served on board.—The favorite steamer ARMENIA, Capt. N. B. Conover, will on TUESDAY, May 1, commence her regular trips to Albany, leaving New-York from foot of Chambers-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M. N. B.—A baggage-master will accompany the steamer each way to check baggage free. For particulars inquire at the N. Y. & Erie Railroad Office, Chambers-st. wharf.

FOR KEYPORT AND FORT HAMILTON.—The new and fast steamboat KEYPORT leaves Murray-st. pier daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 o'clock P. M. Returning leaves Keyport at [illegible] o'clock A. M. Fare 25 cents. Persons desirous of visiting one of the most healthy bathing places in the vicinity of New-York, can find it at Keyport, with good hotels; and business men can be in New-York from 8½ o'clock A. M. until 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN—DAY LINE.—From Peck-slip, East River; fare $1.—The steamer TRAVELER, Capt. Van Bowen, will commence running to New-Haven on SATURDAY, June 23, and leave every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings at 7½ o'clock. Returning leave New-Haven every Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings at 10 o'clock.

COPARTNERSHIP.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers have associated themselves in business under the name of H. GERKER, SON & CO., as manufacturers of glue, curled hair, isinglass, gelatine, cowhide whips, and dealers in brushes, &c., and will continue the business of the late firm of GERKER & BEEHLER, at their factory, southwest corner of 23d and Columbia-sts., warehouse No. 22 Commerce-st., Philadelphia; and No. 43 Vesey-st., New-York. HENRY GERKER, HENRY JORDON, FREDERICK STAKE, FREDERICK GERKER.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between the subscribers under the name of SHIPLEY & LOEKLE, has been dissolved by mutual consent. CHARLES LOEKLE has become sole owner of the effects, and assumes the liabilities of said firm, and alone signs in liquidation. MORRIS SHIPLEY, Jr. New-York, 5th Mo., 15, 1855. CHAS. LOEKLE.

NOTICE—DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between HENRY GERKER & TOBIAS BEEHLER, under the firm of GERKER & BEEHLER, is this day dissolved by the death of TOBIAS BEEHLER. The business of the late firm will be settled only by the surviving partner. H. GERKER. PHILADELPHIA, June 8, 1855.

THE PARTNERSHIP—Formerly existing between KILPATRICK & TORRENS, in the Boot and Shoe business, has been dissolved by mutual consent. Nos. 128 and 245 8th-av. JAMES KILPATRICK, DAVID TORRENS.

COAL.

COAL.—800 tons afloat from the celebrated Mammoth Vein and Locust Mountain Collieries, suitable for furnaces, steamers and large stoves, warranted free of impurity and no slate. Also, pure, free burning red-ash coal for grates, delivered at prices received from yard, or at a corresponding reduction if from boats. THOS. DYER, 19th-st., Yard and Office Nos. 157 and 159 7th-av.

COAL $5 25, FLOUR $10.—The people's old established Coal and Flour Agency, No. 31 Broadway, will contract this week only, to supply for the season first quality Coal at $5 25, per ton, delivered in New-York, Williamsburgh, Brooklyn, Jersey City or Hoboken. Down with the monopoly in Coal and Flour.

NEW COAL YARD.—I have opened a new Coal Yard in 28th-st., near the junction of Broadway and 5th-av., where I offer for sale at the lowest prices, every variety of Anthracite and Bituminous Coal. I. L. WORTH.

COAL.—I am delivering best red ash at $5 25 in small quantities, 2,240 lbs. and over. Egg and Stove. PETER CLINTON, corner of King and Greenwich-sts., 25th-st. and 9th-av., and No. 114 Duane-st.

New-York Daily Times.

DR. HUNTER ON INHALATION.

Letter No. XVIII.

THE REFRACTORY DOCTORS.

The Vain—The Prejudiced—and the Ignorant.

An Eager Disciple with Enterprising Aspirations.

Old Burton's Philosophy Tritely Applied.

"Imitators," "New Systems," and "Improvements" in Inhalation.

ELIAH'S VIEWS ON THIS SUBJECT.

Interesting Dialogue between Dr. P. and his Patient—Damaged Goods Profitably Disposed of—Quackery in Inhalation—Advice to Country Patients—Mistaken Philanthropy—[illegible]—Procrastination the Thief of Life—How are Chronic Diseases Cured?—Importance of Early Treatment—Country Air and Fashionable Resorts—The Proper Time for Treatment—The Curability of Consumption in Three Stages, Illustrated—The Cruel Practice of Pumping Caustic Fluids into the Lungs—Revolution in the Treatment of Cholera and other Infectious Diseases.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

My object in publishing the medical testimony contained in my last letter was to show that the profession everywhere approve of inhalation. There is not a day passes that I am not applied to by physicians of this City for advice in their own cases, or for members of their family, or for patients under their care, and all must have found me willing to render them every assistance in my power, consistent with the position I have assumed regarding my own interests and the good name and success of Inhalation.

When physicians so universally admit the safety and efficacy of inhalation, why, let me ask, is not every case of disease of the lungs in this City, and throughout the Union, wherever my letters have been read and a knowledge of this practice extended, at once placed under treatment? Are they to die without being permitted to avail themselves of a means of relief within the reach of all, simply because their physicians are ignorant of the practical application of this mode of treatment and are unwilling to give up the case into my hands? With a practice unprecedented in magnitude—a success ten times greater than was ever heretofore thought possible to attain in the treatment of diseases of the lungs—with unbounded opportunities for observation and experience, and an intimate and practical knowledge of the action of those medicines which can be safely and beneficially administered by inhalation, the patient has surely a better promise of recovery under my care than he could have under theirs—and knowing this and admitting it as they have done in their letters to myself, those physicians who deny or discourage their patients from the use of inhalation and retain them under the usual treatment, knowing that they have no remedy to offer on which they can rely with the least prospect of cure, charge themselves with the responsibility of their patients' lives. Their vanity, their prejudice, their ignorance of their oversight lead them on to crime. For in these days it is criminal to be ignorant; it is criminal to neglect the opportunities of acquiring knowledge, and possessing knowledge, it is worse than criminal, wilfully to disregard the power which knowledge gives and the benefits it can bestow on others.

I come now to the execution of a less pleasing task, namely, to animadvert somewhat on the absence of those courtesies and considerations which should characterize gentlemen of every profession in life. Among the accumulation of correspondence before me, I have many letters from Physicians, of the character of the one which follows. While I withhold the name, I give it as an example, to show with what coolness many would persuade me to occupy my time in writing out prescriptions for their cases, leaving them the modest advantage of reaping all the benefit of my labors.

NANTUCKET, Jan. 4, 1855.

DR. R. HUNTER—*Dear Sir:* I am desirous to test, practically, your method of treatment in Pulmonary complaints, as I have several patients fit subjects for such treatment at this time; with this object in view I write you. I wish to know the cost of the apparatus for Inhalation,—this is one point. Then, again, are you free to inform me respecting the composition of the different classes of remedies used in Lung and Throat diseases?

But if, on the contrary, you withhold such information, I will not further annoy you. I forbear giving my opinion until I demonstrate for myself its utility.

Very respectfully, yours, —— M. D.

Here certainly is the kindest consideration! After the perusal of my pamphlet, which I sent him gratis, in answer to a former letter, this "worthy doctor" desires "to test, practically, my method of treatment," and that he may do so, wishes me to furnish him with all my prescriptions—the fruits of years of toil, study, and experience. If I decline to do this, he "will not again annoy me." On this condition alone am I to be spared from his further intrusion. But if I do comply with his request, he will experiment on his "*several consumptive patients, fit subjects for this treatment,*" and then give me the results of *his experience*. If he neglects his patients, or if he administers injudiciously for them and fails, he will doubtless generously charge *his failure* to my treatment, rather than to his own inexperience. But should he succeed in curing his cases through the prescriptions I furnish him, he actually intimates (for he certainly does not say it in words) that he will then give me the great influence of that opinion which he now "*forbears to give.*" In declining to comply with this medical gentleman's request, it may be that I do not sufficiently appreciate his great condescension in offering to profit himself by my labors, or properly estimate the great influence his name would have in extending my practice. But if so, my excuse will be found in the fact that, both in his private and professional character, he is utterly unknown to me.

Ridiculous as this notable epistle is, it has been surpassed in cool impertinence by a physician from somewhere on Long Island, in an interview with which he favored me. Entering my study one morning, I found that the gentleman who desired to see me had sprawled himself off in my chair with great nonchalance, and was gratifying his inquisitive propensities by a narrow scrutiny of every object within his range of vision. "Well, Doctor," said he, before I had time to recover from my surprise, "*I've been down to Hegeman & Clark's and purchased three of your Inhalers, and now I want you to just give me the prescriptions for the medicines to use. I've quite a number of cases of Consumption, and I'm determined to go into this practice.*"

There is a class of physicians who possess the legal right to fellowship with the profession, but are wholly unworthy of consideration: these are distinguished by the vile practice of misrepresenting their professional brethren—making sly insinuations and retailing the gossip of the malicious to their patients whenever it can serve their own ends; with such men—and I know a few—I can hold no intercourse. Old BURTON tells us, [illegible] provoke a prince than a low fellow for [illegible] the society, and must and will have [illegible] that too with such eagerness, impu[illegible] lying and bitterness, that both scre[illegible] overturned by the blind fury, error [illegible] urge them on."

[illegible] another class the tribe of imitators [illegible] which their pretended "new systems and [illegible] on Inhalation. Whatever appeals [illegible] good sense of mankind also appeals [illegible] to the avarice of the impostor. [illegible] scorns to steal merit as an honest [illegible] the mean in spirit follow our [illegible] borrow our language, our ideas and our reputation. [illegible] ELIAH, who was noted for his just severity on [illegible] poets, being asked one day what he thought of certain poetical plagiaries, exclaimed, "*these fellows steal* [illegible] *the spoons, and they lick it up.*"

There are some physicians—but, for the honor of humanity, let us hope they are few in number—who, after having fruitlessly exhausted every remedy known to themselves, not only continue in formal attendance upon their consumptive patients, but, knowing the esteem in which their opinions are held, use all their influence to discourage them from the employment of Inhalation. I have at present under my care a lady who, from having herself almost become a sacrifice, has been instrumental in exposing, in one notable instance, the selfishness and cruelty of this practice. Suffering severely from pulmonary disease, she applied to Dr. P——, a well-known physician of this City, for advice. After a careful examination of her lungs, he prescribed the usual routine course of treatment, and was particular to impress upon her mind the importance of strictly observing the directions he gave. Not satisfied with the information she received, or the remedies prescribed, she consulted me and determined to try inhalation. After she had been under my care a few weeks, she accidentally met Dr. P—— at an evening party, and was warmly congratulated by him on her improved appearance. He inquired into her present symptoms, and spoke of them as indicating decided amendment, supposing all the while she was following out his instructions. Not wishing to mislead the Doctor, she frankly told him she had placed herself under my care, and was then using Inhalation, to which she attributed her improvement.

Does the reader suppose Dr. P—— had the liberality to admit that the improvement must be due to this treatment? On the contrary, shaking his head and affecting a look of sympathy and commiseration, he replied: "My dear madam, I am extremely sorry to hear this; Inhalation cannot be of the least service in your condition. I regret to tell you that your lungs are filled with tubercles, and you only flatter yourself with the hope of recovery. Your life hangs by a feeble thread, which cannot long sustain you, and this treatment will only hasten its separation." Noble heart! Generous mind! What kind words of comfort and encouragement were these to a gentle spirit, in a weak and suffering body! But he had mistaken the character of the person with whom he had to deal. He knew not the fortitude, the wit, the courage enshrined in that delicate form.

In this gross attempt to destroy the confidence of my patient in the only treatment which afforded her the least prospect of recovery, and to tear from her rudely that hope of returning health on which the proper action of medicines so much depended, he not only failed but drew upon himself the sharp and well directed shafts of her irony and reproof. "Doctor," said she, "You did not tell me this when I consulted you. Am I now to understand that you had then no hope of my recovery, and intended to leave me to die without an effort?" "Oh, no," was the quick reply, "I would have done everything in my power for you, and still would do so." "And yet, Doctor," she replied, "knowing that I could not recover from the use of the medicines you advised—for you have now declared your disbelief in the curability of such cases as mine from any means—you still prescribed for me without saying a word about the state of my lungs; and would not have scrupled to make a bill for such attendance, when you knew it could not be of the least benefit to me. Dr. HUNTER, on the contrary, at once told me the nature and extent of my disease—pointed out the peril of my case—avowed his belief in the curability of consumption in the stage in which he found my disease—and encouraged me with the assurance that if he did not succeed in effecting a radical cure, he would at least arrest the progress of the disease, prolong my life and render me comparatively comfortable during its remaining term. Already I begin to realize, more rapidly than I dared to hope, the results he promised. You have yourself borne witness to my improvement. I ask you now, before these friends, which is the most consistent in his practice? You, who treat consumption, believing it to be incurable, and knowing that the remedies you prescribe cannot effect any permanent good, or Dr. HUNTER, who believes it to be curable by the practice which he has introduced." The Doctor left, I have no doubt, at the time, greatly disgusted with his evening's entertainment; but, either through the arguments of my fair patient, or from some other influence still more potent, he has since rendered the tribute to my practice of sending several of his patients to inhaling.

Here we have a physician who certainly never treated a case of pulmonary disease by inhalation in his life, and ignorant of the proper medicines to employ and of the strength at which they can be used with benefit or even with safety—in fact wholly without experience—after having grossly misrepresented this practice, not only adopting it, but experimenting upon patients who only committed their cases to his care, because of his presumed knowledge and experience in the old routine. What can result from the employment of inhalation under such auspices, but failure and disappointment?

That many practice inhalation at the present moment under the shadow of my prestige, is undeniable. My attention was first awakened to this fact by the following circumstances. Having occasion to go into the shop of a well-known instrument-maker of this City, some time ago, I observed a tolerably close imitation of my Inhaler, and, taking it up, I inquired of Mr. T——, "What have you here?" "Oh!" said he, "That is one of your Inhalers. Dr. —— brought me your book and I made it from the cut. We are selling a great many of them." Another amusing instance of a similar kind recently occurred. I had occasion to condemn, as defective, a number of globes made for my Inhalers. "It is of no consequence," said the maker. "Dr. F. wishes us to make him several gross, *just like yours*, and we can send him these and make you a new lot!"

Now, if the practice is based on sound principles, and is fully deserving the confidence of the patient, surely knowledge and experience are essential to its safe, proper and successful employment. And what knowledge and what experience have these copyists to offer the public in justification for their confidence? With the greater number it is a mere pressure of the popular will that induces them to adopt the practice—desire to retain their patients, regardless of all consequences. But even supposing them to be sincere and hearty converts to Inhalation, and that they are chiefly governed in employing it by a desire to do good; still, their want of experience is an almost insurmountable obstacle to success, and their failure may sacrifice their patients' health or life.

Duty to myself and to the principles I have labored so hard and so long to establish, compel me to be plain in speaking of these matters. The injudicious employment of inhalation by physicians who avow themselves warm advocates of my views, and affect to understand them, is likely to prove more injurious to this practice than all the detractions of its enemies. The latter will be perfectly understood and entirely disregarded, but the ill success of the former will be more likely to be charged to Inhalation than to its true cause—the want of sufficient skill and experience on the part of the physician. And this dabbling in Inhalation is the more to be condemned, since I am at all times willing to cooperate with them in the treatment of their pulmonary cases—prescribing for the patient on their description of the symptoms of each case, and advising with them, from time to time, regarding the attention to be paid to the general health, diet, exercise and habits of life. At the present moment I am in this manner treating cases under the supervision of their physicians in every part of the Union.

Patients residing at a distance from New-York are often led to employ inhalation under the direction of their own physicians, who, they must know, cannot have had any experience in the practice, simply because they suppose this is the only way they can avail themselves of its benefits. This is not correct. All that I require is, that you should sit down and write me a full description of your symptoms, embracing the length of time you have been out of health, whether you have any cough, shortness of breath, expectoration, aching in the lungs; if you have ever spit any blood; if you are wasted in flesh; if you have fever, night-sweats, or diarrhoea, and that you should give me such other general information regarding your present condition and state of health as your own intelligence shall suggest. On this statement I can always prescribe without the least difficulty, and by keeping up a regular correspondence with you while using Inhalation, you can be treated in most cases quite as well at home as in this City. I need scarcely add, that if you can come to the City and permit me to make a thorough investigation of your case personally, you should do so by all means; but it is folly, because you cannot do so at once, or for some weeks or months, to put off the treatment until then. Disease will not wait on the convenience of the patient! A month later and your malady may be in another stage. Weeks, aye, days, even, are precious in the treatment of all forms of consumptive disease.

As my aim is to be as practical as possible, I cannot refrain from condemning another habit, common with physicians, and after their example very frequently resorted to by the friends of invalids. I allude to the custom of endeavoring to laugh persons out of the belief that they are in any danger. This is mistaken philanthropy—it is murderous kindness. How frequently it happens that persons are thus induced to disregard the first warnings of disease. "*Your hacking cough comes from the throat. It is a mere trifle, and will soon pass off.*" If you are "*short of breath and languid,*" on every exertion, it is because you are "*weak, and want a change of air.*" These are common expressions, and at this season of the year are almost always coupled with the advice, "*Go to the country for a few weeks, and all your fears about consumption will disappear. All you want is plenty of pure air.*" Such are the heedless assertions daily made by physicians who ought to know better, and such the thoughtless advice given by friends, in kindness, to those whom they most dearly love. The evil arising from this advice, is the loss of time and neglect of proper treatment to which it leads, at a time when the disease is simple and easily broken up. In my opinion, there is no point upon which more erroneous views are entertained, than on the important one of "*change of air.*" For the healthy it may be very agreeable to visit, for a short period, some celebrated watering place, but for the invalid such a course is highly detrimental. They require to combine pure air with quiet, gentle exercise, substantial fare, and the genial influence of a few friends. These cannot be found amid the excitements of a crowded hotel. The object of going to the country with the invalid ought to be to assist the action of the remedies employed to cure the disease by improving the general health. There is no question of the very salutary influence produced by these temporary changes of residence, especially when from the impure and heated atmosphere of a city to the pure and unrestrained air of the country, with all the additional enjoyments which ever surround a rural residence. But change of air must not be regarded as a remedy for disease—it will not cause *ulceration of the lungs* to heal, or *tubercles* to be absorbed, or *chronic inflammation* of the air tubes to subside. It will strengthen the system, improve the appetite, and increase every vital action; but the air of the country contains no remedy for consumption. What it does do is to place the system in the most favorable condition for the action of medicines; and if these are applied by inhalation directly to the diseased surface of the lungs, and kept up during the whole sojourn in the country, many who go forth in disease will truly return in health. There is no season so favorable for treatment as the Summer months, and no circumstances so favorable to success as the quiet enjoyments of country life.

I have been thus explicit because I know, and painfully feel almost daily, how pressing is the want of proper information on this subject. For the last six weeks scarce a day has passed that I have not been applied to for advice by persons returning from the South. Many of those consulted me last Autumn, but were so confident of regaining their health by change of *climate* alone that they could not be persuaded to place themselves under treatment. "*No,*" said they, "*but if we do not get better we will do so in the Spring.*" Alas! many were doomed never again to witness the return of Spring. Many are now returning in a dying state, who could have been saved had they placed themselves under treatment last Fall. And to the present I have not seen one of those who called on me on their way South, who is not in a much worse condition than when he left. In the few in which there is a slight improvement in their general health, the disease in the lungs, then trifling, has become seated and confirmed. Several have died in this City during the past week—having been unable to reach their homes.

Now, the misfortunes of these poor sufferers might have been *lightened* in all, and in most instances *averted* altogether, by simply combining proper treatment to arrest the pulmonary disease with the genial influence of a Southern climate. And yet the same suicidal course is now daily being repeated by invalids who "*go to the country,*" hoping to be restored to health without treatment. They lose the most favorable season for cure, and allow their disease to become firmly seated before they attempt to arrest it.

There is another point on which I must give a word of caution. Persons uneducated in medical matters do not realize the difference between the cure of *chronic* diseases, which come on slowly and become firmly established in the system before they are treated at all, and the cure of an ordinary disease, such as *fever* or *inflammation* of only a few days' standing—and are hence apt to expect from inhalation results entirely beyond the reach of attainment. They think because the cure of Consumption is possible, that it ought to take place with incredible rapidity—in fact, that they should "*begin to feel that they are getting well*" from the day of commencing treatment. One or two months they think should be time ample enough to break up a disease which has been establishing itself in the system for years, and which has already linked together all the organs of the body in a chain of complications and sympathies, many of which are actually more intractable than the original disease. This disposition to expect rapid cure is the extreme of folly, and can only lead those who indulge in it to mortification and disappointment. Chronic diseases cannot be broken up in this summary manner. SHAKSPEARE, one of the wisest and most observing of men, thus encourages the impatient spirit:

> "How poor are they that have not patience!
> What wound did ever heal but by degrees?
> Thou know'st we work by means and not by magic,
> And means depend on dilatory time."

In my previous letters I have explained and dwelt upon the importance of early treatment, and that it should be persevered in so long as the least vestige of disease remains. In some cases the improvement commences with the date of commencing treatment and progresses steadily until the cure is complete; but in most instances the patient experiences prompt and very great relief from the inhalations, and this goes on with every promise of a rapid cure for a few weeks, and then appears to come to a stand. The reason for this they cannot comprehend, and yet it is very simple. The lungs are irritated and the air tubes blocked up by accumulations of phlegm or mucus or pus—such as the patient expectorates. Now the first effects of inhalation are to soothe the lungs and cause them to expel this matter which obstructs their action. These objects are generally attained within the first few weeks, and as a consequence the chest feels greatly relieved, but the influence of inhalation in simply relieving the lungs has now reached its highest point, and the process of *cure* goes on silently and without any external indication of what changes are taking place. If patients will bear in mind the cause of the relief, they will not be surprised because their progress does not appear to be as rapid *after* as *during* the first few weeks, and will save themselves from a common source of anxiety.

During the past year I have illustrated the practical success of inhalation by publishing more than 100 cases of cure of Consumption, Bronchitis and Asthma. In the preceding letter, No. 17, I added the opinions of Physicians from every part of the Union, showing how highly my practice is appreciated by the profession. Many of the writers of the letters referred to are distinguished equally for their erudition and their great professional experience. If these combined testimonials do not awaken a profound sense of the cruelty and mockery of treating diseases of the lungs by administering medicines through the stomach, I fear nothing will. Well I know how many influences surround the invalid, and prevent the free, full and proper exercise of his own judgment. It is a disagreeable thing to say to the family physician that you "*have determined to seek other advice.*" Especially is this the case when the physician has been the medical adviser of the family for years, and has taken a deep and sincere interest in the invalid's case.

But in matters of health feelings should have no place. Your duty to yourself and to those who are dependent upon you for happiness or support is superior to all minor considerations. You cannot afford to offer your life a sacrifice to a false delicacy for the feelings of others, and a blind perseverance in a course of treatment which promises no permanent good. Another influence, calculated to unsettle the mind, is the injudicious suggestions of friends. One advises "*a few months in the country,*" another "*a delightful excursion to Europe,*" and a third, some quack compound, which "*has cured a friend.*" The country is very inviting—the trip across the Atlantic combines both excitement and pleasure—and the new medicine will not cost much, and is said to be so harmless, that "*it won't do any injury if it don't do any good.*"

These are the seductive influences which may be said to surround every invalid. Who can wonder if they often draw him from the dictates of his better judgment? But it is useless to disguise the fact, that such means have no power to cure disease of the lungs, and that those who are induced to rely upon them will bitterly regret it when perhaps too late to save them.

I will say a word on the proper time for treatment. Unfortunately, the largest proportion of those cases which have hitherto come under my care, have been in the last stages of confirmed consumption—cases in which part of the lung was not only broken down into ulcerous cavities, but the strength of the constitution exhausted by the progress of the disease, and by the different kinds of treatment to which they had been subjected by all kinds of practitioners. I need hardly say that such cases are no proper test of the efficacy of a system of treatment. Humanity was the only influence that could have induced me to receive them as patients at all, since many were in an utterly hopeless state, and could but be made comfortable by the highest skill within the power of man. Yet notwithstanding all these disadvantages and discouragements, a larger proportion of recoveries have taken place among this class through the instrumentality of inhalation, than has ever heretofore been possible to attain from any and every other means of treatment, when employed in the earliest stages and under the most favorable auspices.

From this it will be seen that I regard consumption as curable in every stage, so long as there is sufficient lung left in a state of health to perform the function of respiration. But, properly speaking, we must consider the treatment of all diseases that have reached the last stage as *palliative* rather than *curative*. We may, and often do succeed in restoring cases to comparative health, the hopelessness of which did not appear to be relieved by a ray of promise. But these cases only serve to establish the possibility of curing consumption under the most desperate circumstances.

In the earlier stages of the disease when tubercles are formed in the lungs, but not ulcerated, the effects of inhalation are truly surprising. I have seen cases in which one third and often one half of the lung was filled with tubercular matter, restored to perfect health within three or four months—(though generally such cases require a longer time)—the fretted and irritated lungs returning again to their healthy state. Under the usual treatment, through the stomach, all such cases die. I do not believe one recovery takes place out of a thousand cases.

In the incipient or commencing stage of consumption, when the "*cold*" is becoming seated on the lungs—in all forms of "*irritation of the mucous lining of the bronchial tubes*"—in "*sore throat,*" "*catarrh,*" and "*true bronchitis,*" all of which lead inevitably to consumption, if not arrested, Inhalation is an unfailing remedy.

There here given you three classes of cases, in all of which we may effect a cure by Inhalation, but not with the same rapidity or the same certainty.

I desire to make this point so plain that none shall have an excuse for misunderstanding me. I am the more desirous of doing so, because I am led to believe my views have not been heretofore sufficiently well understood. It will soon become necessary for me to construct extensive tables on *the results of inhalation*—embracing the issue of thousands of cases. From these I shall be able to establish, by unanswerable facts, the surprising success of this most simple and efficacious treatment. When these tables are completed to my satisfaction, I will lay them before the public, with the same frankness which has hitherto characterized all my intercourse with them.

That there should be found one medical man willing to compromise his character for consistency and honesty, by saying a word against the direct application of medicines to the lungs by inhalation, is to me incomprehensible. It is surely more natural than to administer nauseous compounds through the stomach, or to follow the practice of those physicians who have been in the habit, for years, of burning the windpipe with caustics. Within a few weeks a learned and scientific medical association of this City has countenanced the *pumping* of strong caustic solutions into the very air-tubes of the lungs, and this cruel and senseless practice has actually been submitted to trial at one of the hospitals. Now, the cavity of the lungs is an *air cavity*, and no treatment can be so simple or so natural, for the cure of a disease seated in the air-tubes and air cells, as the breathing of a medicated air. But we cannot with the same impunity make an air cavity receive *fluids*. The lungs were made for air, as the stomach was made for food and drink. It is as natural to breathe medicine in a state of vapor or air as to swallow medicine in a solid or fluid state, and for a disease in the lungs, is infinitely more simple, direct and efficacious.

In conclusion, I cannot refrain from expressing my belief, from the remarkable success which I have obtained from inhalation in pulmonary diseases, that as our observations become more extended and varied, it will be found necessary to remodel the treatment commonly pursued in all diseases depending on *impurity of the blood*; and more especially so in that large class of disease which are directly derived from *miasmata* or from *infection*. *Ague* we know to arise from inhaling the poisonous gases generated by the decomposition of vegetable and animal matters on low marshy ground,—about swamps and stagnant water; "*Typhus Fever,*" from breathing the confined and impure air on board of ships and in crowded and ill-ventilated apartments; "Scarlet Fever," "Yellow Fever," and "Small Pox" from inhaling a specific poison exhaled by those suffering from these diseases. When the number diseased is small, the exposure is almost confined to those occupying the same house; but when great numbers are sick, the atmosphere of the whole city or country becomes poisoned, and all classes are exposed to its influence. Cholera, too, the scourge of modern times, owes its birth to something deleterious in the air we breathe, and spreads itself over the globe by the simple diffusion of that contaminating essence through the atmosphere. In all these instances—and many others which I could name were they not sufficiently familiar to you already, the disease is produced by inhaling a poisoned air into the lungs. The poison is absorbed into the blood from the air cells, and rapidly spreads its influence over the whole body. What goes in at the lungs may come out at the skin, in the *pustules* of small-pox, or the *rash* of scarlet fever, or may be discharged from the bowels, in the *diarrhoea*, cholera—nature sinking in her violent efforts to expel it. Now surely it is more simple—more in accordance with nature—more likely to result in cure—to administer those medicines which are to neutralize the inhaled poison also by inhalation. As the poison has found its way into the system through the lungs, there must also be a road through the lungs for the *antidote*—for nature, in her bountiful goodness, has permitted no disease without providing for it an ample remedy.

To me these reflections seem to possess the simplicity of *true* science. They appear so full of promise to mankind, that I will confess, as they press themselves upon me, I am inspired with hope for my profession amounting to a degree of enthusiasm. Already the mists which have obscured its many glories,—retarded its progress, and stamped it in the estimation of thoughtful minds as the most uncertain of all sciences,—seem to me to grow thinner, and to begin to disperse before the ray of light which this conception lets in upon the mind.

It is not my purpose to enlarge upon these ideas at present; but I cannot refrain from expressing them in this connection, and should the time arrive when I can feel that the treatment of Consumption and its kindred affections of the organs of respiration will be as efficiently carried out in other hands, I shall turn with delight from the arduous duties of active practice to the investigation of this inviting field of inquiry.

Your obedient servant,
ROBERT HUNTER, M.D.,
Physician for Diseases of the Lungs.
NEW-YORK, No. 828 Broadway, June 25, 1855.

A FREAK OF GENEROSITY.—One of the most penurious of bachelors one afternoon after attending the Opera, was guilty of making a gift under circumstances somewhat original. He entered a millinery store, and accosting a very pretty attendant, inquired the price of a hat which he saw in the window. She took it out, and in order to show its beauties, placed it on her own head with just pitch enough to make it taking. The old bachelor admired it, and pulling ten dollars from his pocket-book concluded to buy it. The attendant took the money, and with pencil in hand inquired where she should send it. "Wear it yourself, my dear," was his blunt reply as he left the store.—*Boston Gaz.*

SIXTY FEET OF DAUGHTERS.—In the Half Century Sermon of Rev. Dr. BRACE, of Newington, Conn., we find a curious fact respecting the EDWARDS family. Speaking of Mr. BACKUS, one of his predecessors, he says: "His wife was one of ten daughters, every one of whom has been said to be six feet tall—making sixty feet of daughters, and all of them strong in mind—children of Rev. TIMOTHY EDWARDS, of East Windsor."

MARRIED.

At Jersey City, N. J., June 24, by Rev. W. Parmlee, ALEXANDER MCDOUGALL, of New-York, to DORCAS L. BURGESS, of the former place.

DIED.

The remains of JOHN F. CLARKE, who died at Virgin Bay May 5, having arrived, the funeral will take place from St. Peter's Church, Barclay st., on Monday morning, June 25, at 10 o'clock. The friends of the family, and those of his uncle Thomas Clarke, are respectfully invited to attend without further invitation.

In this City, on Saturday night, JOHN P. HAMILTON, eldest son of the late James K. Hamilton.

His friends, and those of his family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Monday, June 25, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his brother, No. 51 East 22d st.

In this City, on Sunday evening, June 24, of lingering illness, H. ELIZABETH, widow of the late C. B. Allaire.

Further particulars in Tuesday's paper.

In this City, on Saturday, June 23, in the 68th year of her age, MARY MYER, widow of Gilbert Myer.

Her friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, De Witt C. Hays, No. 26 Bank-st., to-day, (Monday,) at 4 o'clock P. M.

At Yorkville, New-York City, on Saturday evening, June 23, ANNE, youngest and only child of Francis J. and Ellen E. Twomey, aged 1 year and 6 months.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents in 85th st., between 3d and 4th avs., this day, (Monday,) at 1½ o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

At Yorkville, on Sunday, June 24, after a long illness, GEORGE HORN, aged 33 years, son-in-law of the late Joseph Keeler.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday afternoon, June 26, at 1½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 106 85th st., between 3d and 4th avs. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

Philadelphia papers please copy.

In Brooklyn, June 19, LOUISA J. [illegible] Myrtle av., aged 3 years. The remains were interred [illegible] Cemetery of the Evergreens.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JUNE 23.

$6,000	Virginia 6s.........100	100	N. Y. Central Railroad 101
3,000	Tennessee 6s, '90....96	175	do.........100
5,000	Indiana State 5s......84	500	do.........100
10,000	Erie Con. Bs '71.b60 86	100	do.........b30 101
3,000	do.........s3 86	100	do.........b30 100
10,000	Erie Bds. of '83 s60 93½	50	do.........b60 100
5,000	do.........s60 94	100	do.........100
16,100	Erie Bonds of '75 b3 91½	200	do.........s60 100
10,000	do.........s3 91	100	do.........s60 100
1,000	Hud. R. 2d M. Bs....82	100	do.........b30 101
4,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs..b3 83½	100	do.........s10 100
10,500	do.........83	200	do.........s3 100
6,000	do.........83	100	Harlem Railroad...s10 29
500	do.........83½	100	do.........29
500	N. Y. Cen. R. Bds.....92	100	do.........c 29
6,000	do.........92½	100	do.........s10 29
3,000	Ill. Freeland Bds.....85	250	do.........b60 29
10,000	Ill. C. R. F. B. wp b3 78	15	Chi. & R. I. Railroad 97
11,000	T. H. & Alt. 1st M. Bs 93	10	do.........96
1,000	T. H. & A. 2d M. Bs. 85	225	Panama Railroad.....103
20	Shoe & Leather Bank 102	14	Cleve. C. & Cin. R. R. 108
200	Canton Company..s60 27¼	300	Erie Railroad........s3 51
200	do.........b60 28	150	do.........s3 51
55	do.........27½	10	do.........51
50	do.........s60 27½	400	do.........b60 52
100	Mich. Cen. R. R. s4m 100	450	do.........s3 51½
50	do.........100	100	do.........b30 52
50	Nic Transit Co.....b3 17	50	do.........s20 51
350	do.........s3 16½	50	do.........s30 51
500	do.........b60 17	150	do.........s60 51
100	do.........s60 17	600	do.........s10 52
25	Cumb. Coal Co........31½	100	do.........s60 52
100	do.........b60 31½	50	do.........b15 52
75	do.........31½	100	do.........b10 52
150	do.........b60 31	325	do.........c 52
100	do.........31	100	do.........b30 52
1100	do.........31	250	do.........b60 52
300	do.........b15 31	10	New Jersey R. R......127
500	do.........s60 31	75	Nor. & Wor. R. R......40
150	do.........b30 31	175	Reading Railroad...s3 92
250	do.........b60 31	150	do.........c 92
100	do.........b15 31	750	do.........92
200	do.........31	850	do.........b60 92
100	do.........b60 31½	100	do.........s60 92
25	Clev. and Tol. R. R....90	45	Clev. & Pittsburg R. R. 51
50	do.........s3 90½	5	do.........50
245	do.........91	50	do.........b15 50
50	do.........s3 91	50	do.........49½
100	do.........91	40	Galena and Chic R. R. 105
50	do.........91	50	do.........b60 105
100	do.........s90 90	20	Illinois Central R. R...95½

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Missouri 6s.........97½	100	Cumb. Coal Co.....s60 31
9,000	do.........97	300	do.........b30 31
10,000	Ill. C. R. R. Bs.s10 83	100	do.........s60 31
5,000	do.........b30 83	200	do.........31
3,000	do.........83	17	do.........31
1,000	New York Cen. 7s..102	100	do.........b60 31
600	do.........102	100	do.........s90 31
7,000	N. Y. Cen. R. R. Bs. 92	300	do.........31
30	Chi. & R'k Isl. R. R....96	100	do.........b7 31
50	do.........b30 96	100	do.........s60 31
100	Canton Company..b60 28	900	do.........31
100	do.........s60 27½	40	Erie Railroad........52
400	Reading Railroad......s3 92	200	do.........b10 52
200	do.........b30 92	350	do.........52
500	do.........s160 92	200	do.........b30 53
200	do.........b3 92	100	do.........s30 52
500	do.........s3 92	50	do.........s3 52
50	Panama Railroad.s60 103		

MONDAY, June 25—A. M.

One of the overdue steamers from California, with San Francisco dates to June 1, arrived last evening, by the Nicaragua route. The amount of Treasure on the freight list is $626,000. The steamer brings about three hundred passengers, who, no doubt, have a considerable amount of Gold dust, in consequence of the recent difficulties and distrust among the Exchange Bankers at San Francisco. The Market accounts show no improvement for Eastern shipments. Richmond Flour was selling below New-York prices, and Grains, of California growth, were in market at figures which would pay a good profit to ship to the Atlantic cities. Wheat, for example, is quoted at $1 50@$1 75. The Agricultural accounts from the interior of the State are extremely favorable, and so, too, are the mining advices, particularly where artificial water facilities have been introduced. In some localities, the production of Gold is freer than at any previous period. Several public meetings of the creditors of the suspended Banking Houses had been held in San Francisco. The particulars will be found among our miscellaneous extracts. The subject grows somewhat tiresome to the general reader, but parties interested as creditors, in the result of the investigation and liquidation of the unfortunate estates, will find the principal meeting fully reported. Our Sacramento correspondent writes that $40,000 of the principal and $55,000 of the July interest of the Debt of that City have been remitted to its New-York Bankers. The Fund Commissioners elected by Council are D. O. MILLS and A. P. STANFORD.

A very important decision by our Superior Court, in full bench, on the New-Haven Railroad case, was announced on Saturday, which gives much satisfaction—as well to dealers in railroad securities generally, as to the holders of the SCHUYLER certificates attempted to be repudiated by the New-Haven Management. The decision of the General Term of the Superior Court was rendered in the case of the Mechanics' Bank *vs.* The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, to the effect that the Company were liable in damages measured by the market value of the stock at the time of the over issue. Opinions were rendered by five of the Judges, Hon. Judge DUER declining to sit in the case, on account of personal interest in the result. Four of the Judges agreed that the Company were fully liable, Judge CAMPBELL alone dissenting, on the ground that the act of SCHUYLER in the over issue is parallel to that of the master of a ship signing fictitious bills of lading—a case adjudicated in the English Courts. In another column will be found the opinions. The case will probably be taken to the Court of Appeals, and on that decision will rest the rights of some three hundred and twenty-three other holders of the so-called spurious stock.

The past week was one of the most remarkable of the present season in the spirit and magnitude of business on the Stock Exchange. It was equally notable for the large sales of Public Securities, outside the Brokers' Board, at Auction here, and by award at the Canal Department at Albany. The aggregate transactions of the week figure up:

In the sale of Bonds at the Brokers' Board..	$1,530,000
Sales of Shares at the Board, par value........	11,589,000
Award of Canal Loans, with premium..........	2,256,000
Delaware and Lackawana Loan by Auction....	600,000
Other Securities by Auction	230,000
Utica and Schenectady Trust Sale..............	400,000
Private Sales of Railway Bonds..................	250,000
Total transactions of week.....................	$16,150,000

The total bids for the two Canal Loans awarded at Albany amounted to $20,457,000, exclusive of premiums, or $17,707,000 in excess of the sums advertised for. At the Brokers' Board, the business of the week opened with considerable firmness, and improved rapidly until near the close of the morning session on Thursday, when the Western Road Stocks gave way and influenced, more or less, the temper of the dealings on the general list. The reaction continued on Friday and part of the day of Saturday, without, however, extending materially to the leading Road Stocks and Bonds nearer home. The course of prices through the week is thus marked:

	Opened Monday A. M.	Highest In'diate.	Closed Sat'day P. M.
N. Y. Central...........	98	102¼	101¼
Erie........................	49½	54	52¼
Hudson	39½	43	42½
Harlem.....................	28½	31	29¼
Reading.....................	90¼	92½	92¼
Panama.....................	103	106	102½
Southern Michigan.......	103	110½	103½
Galena......................	105¾	111	105
Rock Island	95	100	96
Toledo......................	87½	93½	91½
Illinois Central Bonds...	81¾	84½	83½
Erie Bonds, '75...........	90½	92½	91½
N. Y. Central 6s...........	90	92½	92½
N. Y. Central 7s..........	101¼	102½	102½

State Stocks ruled firm through the speculation of the week, without advancing materially above the top rates of the previous week. Missouris and Tennessees sold at 98@98¼, and Virginias 100½@100¾, the Missouris closing ½@¼ ₽ cent off. United State Stocks were bid up to 118 ex-dividend, without bringing forward sellers. The general market on Saturday afternoon closed steady, particularly on Reading and Erie. During the week there was an active speculation among certain Brokers in Cumberland Coal shares, which, opening on Monday at 26½, ran up to 32, and closed 31½ ₽ cent. The activity in Stock matters imparted a little more demand for Money, at call, which was freely supplied in Bank and by outside lenders at 6@7 ₽ cent, mostly at the lowest figure. The offerings of paper at Bank were quite irregular. Some of the Wall-street Banks had quite as much as they were disposed to do, while in other instances, the applications for new discounts were short of the current income. Foreign Bills rated 110@110¼ on London; f.5.12½@f.5.13¾ on Paris; a fair business done for the Boston steamer early in the week.

The Foreign Trade at this port for the week was comparatively moderate in the importation of Dry Goods and General Merchandise, the total, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amounting to $1,960,027, against $3,376,476 the corresponding week last year. For the current Treasury year, beginning the 1st July last, the total entries of Foreign Merchandise, exclusive of Gold and Silver, as shown by our semi-official weekly returns, amount to $145,510,000, against $176,279,000 to corresponding date the previous Treasury year. The Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods for the week amounted to $1,232,503, against $1,453,935 the same week last June. For the Treasury year to the present date, the total Exports, exclusive of Specie, amount, by our weekly returns, to $57,614,000 against $60,837,000 corresponding period the previous Treasury year. There was no Export of Specie entered at New-York, during the week, against $490,000 shipped direct the corresponding week last year. The Steamer from Boston, however, carried out $611,000, of which about $600,000 was sent over from this city. By our weekly tables, the Export of Specie from the port of New-York direct amounts to $35,706,000, against $32,776,000 the same date the previous Treasury year. The Assistant Treasurer of the U. States had in all his Departments on Saturday afternoon a total of Gold and Silver of $6,566,000, against $5,830,450 at the close of the previous week. The regular Sub-Treasury balance was $1,307,541, against $2,361,299 at the close of the week before. Of the difference $841,000 was transferred to the Interest Department, to be disbursed on the 1st July in payment of the half-yearly dividend on the Government Stocks.

Some further changes of importance occurred in the general markets, the past week. Cotton—though not offered freely—was depressed by the adverse European news, and closed ⅛c.@¼c. ₽ lb. cheaper than on Saturday week. Flour—having become plentier, while it was but moderately inquired for—also fell off, during the week, 37½c.@50c. ₽ bbl. on low qualities of State and Western; 12½c.@25c. on the medium and better grades do. and do.; 12½c. on Canadian, and 25c.@50c. on Southern, closing quietly and languidly. Wheat ruled scarce and pretty firm; while Rye declined to $1 63@$1 65, and was rather unsalable on Saturday at those figures—which were 15c.@17c. ₽ bushel under the previous Saturday's prices. Western Mixed Corn, though abundant, was in lively demand, and closed about 2c. ₽ bushel dearer than it was six or eight days before. Pork was speculatively dealt in during the week, and rose $1 50@$1 75 ₽ bbl. on New Mess, 87½c.@$1 on New Prime, and $1 50 on Old Mess—but closed without activity or buoyancy. A moderate business was transacted in other articles, at about former rates. The following is a comparative statement of the exports of the principal articles of produce for the past week, and the corresponding week of last year:

	1854. Quantity.	1854. Value.	1855. Quantity.	1855. Value.
Cotton, bales.........	7,616	$327,494	2,262	$103,397
Flour, bbls............	20,034	173,768	4,592	43,479
Corn Meal, bbls., &c.	2,328	9,740	1,196	6,001
Wheat, bushels........	60,462	122,960		
Corn, bushels..........	65,309	52,191	97,634	104,613
Pork, bbls. & tcs.....	2,462	32,316	3,322	57,208
Beef, bbls. & tcs.....	1,054	22,802	1,849	31,019
Total Produce..........		$761,310		$347,397
Miscellaneous...........		692,625		884,606
Total for the week.....		$1,453,935		$1,232,503

The Anthracite Coal Tonnage from the Schuylkill and Lehigh fields, for the past week, and thus far for the shipping season, is as follows:

	Week.	Season.	To same date last year.
Reading Railroad.	50,672	1,039,435	909,071
Schuylkill Canal..	30,084	391,791	232,177
Lehigh Canal......	43,238	347,373	308,588
Total Tonnage..........		1,701,499	1,449,836

The trade in Philadelphia is said, by the *Ledger*, to be improving, and a general expectation is indulged of increased activity in sales. Already some sizes of the Lehigh Coal are short of the demand. In this market the Delaware and Hudson Company have been able to make contracts in advance of their current receipts, and the case, we believe, is the same with the other Lackawanna Company—the Pennsylvania Coal. Some anxiety, however, has been observable among the heavy dealers in Schuylkill Coal to make sales, and a concession on the cargo price has been made, where immediate cash deliveries could be secured. There have been some extravagant calculations upon the probable increase of production which will be required to the close of the year to supply the demand, such for example as 800,000 to 1,100,000, making the total Anthracite product of the year from 6,500,000 to 6,800,000 tons. These estimates are very hazard, and are probably ventured to favor speculation in Coal shares. But there will undoubtedly be an increase of nearly or quite 10 ₽ cent. called for by the constantly increasing general use of this description of fuel, to the exclusion of wood, and the opening of new markets for it throughout New-England and Central and Western New-York. This increase would give a total product of about 6,200,000 tons from the four Anthracite fields, the Schuylkill, Lehigh, Lackawanna and Susquehanna, and of the addition of 600,000 tons to the supply, the largest share will no doubt come over the Reading Road, that work enjoying the greater capacity for the additional transportation. Its total tonnage last season was 1,986,000 tons. To the present date last season it had delivered about nine-twentieths of this total.

Half-yearly dividends have been made by the Continental Bank of 4 ₽ cent.; Tradesmen's, 5 ₽ cent.; Bowery Savings, at the rate of 5 ₽ cent. a year; and Manhattan Savings, at the rate of 6 ₽ cent. a year.

The regular semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds, by Mr. NICOLAY, will be held this forenoon, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. We understand the large sale of Indiana State Fives will come off some day this week, under order of the State Auditor—probably Thursday, 28th inst.

The falling off in the State Canal revenues for the first six weeks from the opening of navigation, on the 1st of May, excites some attention. The decrease is nearly 20 ₽ cent. Among the receipts of produce through the Erie Canal, delivered at tide-water, flour, wheat, lard and bacon exhibit the heaviest falling off. Indian corn shows an increase. The following is the report to the close of the third week in June, the seventh of the season:

COMPARATIVE CANAL RECEIPTS—56 DAYS.

Canal open.	1855. April 21.	1854. May 1.	1853. May 1.
Flour, bbls.	659,571	372,888	[illegible]
Wheat, bush.	1,665,597	1,301,195	708,749
Corn, bush.	446,820	1,656,966	2,160,[illegible]
Barley, bush.	138,832	315,184	47,[illegible]
Rye, bush.	29,756	28,041	[illegible]
Other grains, bush.	1,317,171	772,239	811,[illegible]
Beef, bbls.	22,836	6,397	[illegible]
Pork, bbls.	74,992	96,128	43,[illegible]
Ashes, bbls.	10,595	6,269	[illegible]
Butter, lbs.	334,665	103,100	32,710
Lard, lbs.	7,121,063	11,341,114	4,700,[illegible]
Cheese, lbs.	132,578	105,663	119,[illegible]
Wool, lbs.	226,356	104,402	114,[illegible]
Bacon, lbs.	12,396,918	11,076,161	[illegible]

The Albany *Evening Journal*, of Saturday, says:

"We were visited yesterday afternoon by an unusually heavy fall of rain. It continued for several hours. It was not, however, supposed that a sufficient quantity of water had fallen to cause any serious damage. Nor had we heard of anything noticeable until this morning, when it was rumored that northwest of us, the fall of rain was almost unprecedented, and that it had not only caused the streams to overflow, but had filled the canals, so that the water passed over the banks in many places, threatening serious damage. Fortunately, however, no mischief has resulted, that we have heard of, on the Erie Canal; but a serious break was caused on the Champlain Canal near Schuylerville. Its actual extent is yet unknown. If the apprehensions expressed are realized, navigation will be seriously interrupted."

It was stated at the annual meeting of the proprietary of the Bank of British North America, that the old Secretary of the Bank, Mr. ATWOOD, who had been in its service since its formation in 1836, dropped suddenly dead while reading the minutes of the Board of Directors on the 24th of April last. He was a very faithful and efficient officer, and the annual meeting voted his family the sum of £2,000 or about ten thousand dollars.

The Bank of England declines to reduce the minimum rate of discount below 4 ₽ cent., although bills are taken much cheaper by the private bankers in Lombard-street. The managers seem very properly resolved during the continuance of the War, to move with caution, and by all proper means to discourage speculation. Their Specie reserve has gone up about $30,000,000 from the lowest point last Winter, but they are not the less inclined to provide against another adverse turn in the Continental Exchanges, as well as to set their influence against the enormous speculation in Cotton at Liverpool.

The London *Morning Post*, the organ of the present Government, attributes the increased favor and activity of Great Western and Canada Railway Securities, on the London Stock Exchange, in part to "the very loyal conduct of the Canadians towards the Queen and their mother country in connection with the War."

The Dayton Route to Cleveland and New-York.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

Having lately gone to Cleveland by the Dayton and Hamilton, the Mad River and Lake Erie, and the Cleveland and Toledo Railroads, we wish to speak a word or two in its favor, and to recommend it to the traveling public. The speed on this road is equal to that made on any road in the West; and the cars are as commodious and comfortable, the officers as attentive and polite, while the roads themselves and their equipments, are not surpassed by any in Ohio at least. The trains run on time regularly, and making their connections punctually. The time to New-York by this route is as short as that of any other; but the traveler from New-York will reach this city one hour and a half sooner by this route.

But while this route is in every respect equal to any other from this city to the East, we think it has a decided advantage in the beauty of the country it penetrates. There is scarcely another Railroad in the United States which passes through the same extent of well-improved and exceedingly fertile country. Railroad engineers do not consult the beauty of the landscape in locating their Roads, and hence it frequently happens that one may ride through a most fruitful region without getting more than a glimpse of its beauties. It is not so on this route. The valleys of the Great Miami and Mad River are both broad, and as the traveler speeds through them now, he sees them arrayed in all the glories of their Midsummer foliage. The continued rains of the past four weeks have kept the fields and trees in their freshest green; they never looked more lovely, nor gave promise of a more abundant harvest.

This beautiful country extends as far up the road as Bellefontaine; a little beyond that place it is not so well improved, though it will, doubtless, be before long. The same may be said, however, of all our roads. A few years more will make a marvellous change in the character of the country one sees from the windows of the railroad car. Between Clyde and Grafton the road passes through some beautiful country, a part of which is under a high state of cultivation. Travelers, whether on business or pleasure, who have never been over this route, should try it. They will find it very nearly free from dust and the usual annoyances of railroad travel, and see a country whose beauty they have hardly suspected.

Import of Foreign Goods,

At the Port of Boston for the week ending June 22.

Dry Goods.........	$94,854	Sugar..............	51,317
Iron and Steel.......	65,000	Molasses...........	26,661
Linseed...............	41,450	Coffee..............	36,379
Gunny Cloths and Bags........	24,103	Other articles......	235,[illegible]
Total			$[illegible]

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 23.

Money easy. Stocks steady. Reading, 46½; Morris Canal 14¼; Long Island Railroad, 17½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 45½; Pennsylvania State Fives, 86.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, June 21.

The advices by the *St. Louis* were received this morning and published in the evening editions of the Associated Press. They had a favorable effect on our COTTON market, rendering prices stiffer, although not quotably higher. The day's sales have been 4,000 bales. FLOUR is a trifle lower, selling at $8 [illegible].

CHARLESTON, Thursday, June 21.

The sales of COTTON to-day were 650 bales at 9½c.@12½c. The market is dull and drooping, and prices have declined during the week ¼c.@½c.

ALBANY, Saturday, June 23—12 P. M.

FLOUR—Very dull. State lower, with sales at $8 50@$9 for common to good. WHEAT—Sales 800 bushels White Canadian, at $2 55. CORN—Sales 3,300 bushels, at $1, in lots. OATS are again better, with limited sales, Chicago, 69½c. WHISKY, 37c. Receipts by Canal to-day: 850 bbls. Flour, 1,661 bbls. Pork, 7,335 bushels Corn, 6,560 bushels Oats, 4,130 bushels Rye, 4,998 bushels Wheat.

BUFFALO, Saturday, June 23—12.30 P. M.

FLOUR—The market is still quiet. Sales 300 bbls. Common Wisconsin at $9. WHEAT—Some inquiry, but no sales. CORN—Holders firm with views above those of buyers; business therefore restricted. OATS—Sales 3,000 bushels, at something over 60c. WHISKY quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS dull. Corn 15c. to Albany, and 14c. to New-York.

PROVIDENCE, Saturday, June 23.

COTTON has been quiet. Sales to a moderate extent at steady prices. WOOL—Prices rather firm, with light stock and quiet market. Sales 56,700 pounds. PRINTING CLOTHS—The market continues active at an advance of ⅛c. on last week's prices, and closes with a tendency to still further improvement. The best, 60x64, are held firmly at the close at 5½c. Sales of the week 59,300 pieces.

For Marine Intelligence see Sixth Page.